

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2248.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



1. Lancer. 2. Guard of the Khedive.
7. Black Regiment of the Guard.

3. Officer in Campaign dress.
8. Officer of Infantry.

4. Circassian. 5. Zaptieh (Police Gendarme).
9. Cavalry of the Guard (Artillery).

6. Irregulars (Berber, Bedouin, Albanian, and Circassian).
10. Mounted Gendarme. 11. Infantry.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: TYPES OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.—SEE PAGE 538.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at 21, Windsor-terrace, Newcastle, the wife of Mr. H. Atkinson, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Castle Forbes, the Countess of Granard, of twins—sons.

On the 24th ult., at 18, Kensington-gate, the Lady Ada Scott, of a son.

On the 23d ult., at 34, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Rocksavage, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at 8, Via S. Sebastiano, Rome, Eliza, wife of John Gason, M.D., daughter of the late Sir Jonas Greene, Recorder of Dublin, and sister of the late Baron Greene, of Dublin.

On the 25th ult., at 11, Albion-street, Hyde Park, after a long illness, Miss Power, sister of the late R. F. Power, Esq., M.D., aged 86. R.I.P.

On the 21st ult., at 4, Grosvenor-place, William Henry, Duke of Grafton, in the 63rd year of his age.

At Earl's Court, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge-Wells, the Lady Georgina Molyneux, wife of the Hon. Francis George Molyneux, and daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, aged 77.

On the 25th ult., at Granite Hall, Kingstown, the Hon. Mrs. More Ferrall.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.				
14	30.264	46.7	35.6	63	0-16	56.5	40.3	NE. NNE.	340	0.000	
15	30.230	45.7	35.5	72	4	51.9	39.3	NNE.	321	0.010	
16	30.374	48.0	32.3	57	4	57.1	38.6	NE. NNE.	317	0.000	
17	30.419	48.2	37.3	69	2	58.7	36.8	NNE.	168	0.000	
18	30.313	60.8	38.4	65	0	63.4	39.8	ESE. NNE. E.	176	0.000	
19	30.071	53.1	38.5	60	4	61.7	41.2	E. ENE.	487	0.000	
20	29.829	54.1	39.2	60	2	60.5	46.0	NE. ENE.	519	0.030	
21	29.863	53.7	48.8	75	6	67.1	48.5	NE. ESE. E.	281	0.010	
22	29.747	58.7	47.7	69	7	71.8	46.8	E. SE. S.	196	0.010	
23	29.516	58.6	49.9	75	8	70.6	53.0	SSE. ESE. SSW.	318	0.005	
24	29.456	56.2	45.3	71	8	64.2	51.8	SSW.	527	1.30	
25	29.389	51.7	48.3	89	10	59.4	50.3	SSW. ESE. SW.	346	1.80	
26	29.818	57.7	48.6	74	7	61.5	52.7	SSW.	422	0.00	
27	30.040	59.0	48.9	71	6	66.7	52.0	SSW.	395	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

FROM MAY 14 TO MAY 20.

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30.338	30.223	30.382	30.452	30.376	30.150	29.848
Temperature of Air	51.4	49.1	51.5	50.7	52.8	58.3	57.9
Temperature of Evaporation	44.8	42.6	41.6	44.6	46.7	49.6	49.0
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	NE.	NNE.	NE.	E.	ESE.

FROM MAY 21 TO MAY 27.

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.747	29.813	29.550	29.438	29.318	29.763	29.985
Temperature of Air	50.8	52.2	55.5	59.0	53.6	59.3	62.0
Temperature of Evaporation	44.6	48.2	58.9	53.0	52.0	53.9	55.9
Direction of Wind	ESE.	E.	ESE.	SSW.	ESE.	SSW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 17	3 40	4 14	5 10	6 27	7 23	8 53

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED

EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.

From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 55 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square.

City Office, Hayes' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—TWO

MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains at REDUCED RATES.

YARMOUTH, LOWESPORT, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, WEELEY (for CLACTON-ON-SEA), HALWICH, DOVERCOURT, ALDBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER.

For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.

London, April, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.

This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at J. H. LEFEBVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Six.

DE NEUVILLE'S SAVING THE QUEEN'S COLOURS

AT ISLANDIA, THE LAST SLEEP OF THE BRAVE (these the property of the National Fine Art Association), and THE CEMETERY OF ST. PRIVAT. NOW ON VIEW, at Messrs. Dowdeswell & Co., 133, New Bond-street, two doors from the Grosvenor Gallery. Admission, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.

Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.

HERR EMILE VAUPEL,

the great Baritone, of the Imperial Opera, Berlin,

HAS ACHIEVED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ALMOST WITHOUT

PRECEDENT.

His engagement can only be continued until September, when he has to return to Berlin.

The New Bill EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.

Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

JUNE 15.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. GEORGE WATTS'

GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Olga, Bergli,

Sembranch, Trebell, and Marie Røse; MM. Edward Lloyd, Massart, Foli, and De Reszke;

Sr. Jo. Pianoforte; Madame Sophie Mæyer and Mr. Willem Goezen, Violoncello; Mons.

Hollman, Conductors; Sr. Julia Benedict, Signor Randegger, Mr. Parker, and Mr.

Kingsbury. Tickets at Craner's, 201, Regent-street; and the usual Agents.

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL,

Laugham-place, Monday, June 5, first time of NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law;

Music by Hamilton Clarke; and first time of SMALL AND EARLY, and New

Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday

Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.;

Stalls, 3s. and 4s. No fees. A New Entertainment will be produced on Monday,

June 5.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL,

Laugham-place, Monday, June 5, first time of NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law;

Music by Hamilton Clarke; and first time of SMALL AND EARLY, and New

Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday

Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.;

Stalls, 3s. and 4s. No fees. A New Entertainment will be produced on Monday,

June 5.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Madame Adeline Patti.—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA (first time this season). Rosina, Madame Adeline Patti; Figaro, Signor Coluzzi; Basilio, Signor de Reszke; and Almaviva, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Benigni.

Madame Sembrich.—Monday, June 5, IL SERAGLIO.—Madame Sembrich, Madame Valleria, Mons. Gaidard, and Signor Frapoli.

Madame Pauline Lucca.—Tuesday, June 6, L'AFRICAINA. Madame Pauline Lucca, Madame Valleria, Signor Pandolfini, and Mons. Sylva.

Doors open at Eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

The Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from Ten till Five.

Orchestra Stalls, 41 5s.; Side Boxes on the first tier, £1 2s.; Upper Boxes, 22 12s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 15s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Ferriss, Howe, &c.

Morning Performances, Saturdays, June 3 and 10, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Hurst), Ten to Five. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry and 1.6th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet," June 21.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

The Eastern Question has assumed a phase which twelve-months ago would have been deemed incredible. Then the Great Powers were bringing all their pressure to bear upon the Sultan to oblige him to cede to the comparatively puny Kingdom of Greece the fertile province of Thessaly; and eventually, with much difficulty, they succeeded. Now—so changed is the complexion of events—the Western Powers are compelled, by dire necessity, to invite the Padishah to take upon himself the rôle of a *deus ex machina*, in order to save Egypt from anarchy. No such curious political complication has arisen in modern history, nor is it possible as yet to pierce its mysteries. Here is a country lately prospering under the equitable regime of a Khedive leaning on the support of France and England, whose representatives had assisted to restore the disordered finances of Egypt, abate corruption, and mitigate the lot of the down-trodden and patient Fellaheen. Suddenly arises a military adventurer with a peculiar audacity and cunning such as Oriental races can alone produce, who has been able, step by step, and in the face of a wondering world, to establish, without let or hindrance, and out of the most contemptible materials, a military despotism, which threatens to depose the Khedive, and which defies, with impunity, the Western Powers and their ironclad fleet. The secret of Ourabi's success is an open one. Although in other respects a commonplace man, he has, to a consummate degree, the art of playing off rival influences against each other. By means of the watchword, "Egypt for the Egyptians," he has been able to raise up a so-called national party, consisting of notables and ex-officials, who are envious at seeing the chief posts in the civil service filled by foreigners. Promotion by wholesale of petty military officers, with tempting pay, has enabled him to bribe the army to further his purpose. Thus backed up, he has been able to set at naught the Protecting Governments, whose hands are paralysed by the jealousies of the other Powers of Europe. Their ultimatums he contemptuously disregards; their ships of war at Alexandria are to him an idle menace; and the Khedive is a prisoner in his palace at Cairo, his life and throne being absolutely at the mercy of Ourabi and his followers.

The further development of this truly Oriental drama will be watched with profound interest. Direct intervention on the part of France and England, either combined or separately, is out of the question, because their interests in Egypt diverge. Great as is the emergency, they neutralise each other; and even if they were to act together they would soon disagree, and a European war might be the result. Thus by an exhaustive process they are obliged, as the least menacing of many courses, to call in the Turk. This, however, does not greatly diminish the perplexities of the situation. The Sultan, who possibly has been at the bottom of all the complications that have arisen, is ready enough to intervene, but chiefly to serve his own objects. He has no idea of restoring Western ascendancy, but he has a feverish ambition to recover a lost province. The more urgent the need for his help, the less he is disposed to listen to guarantees, or to adopt the simple expedient of summoning Ourabi and the other military ringleaders to Constantinople. When a few Turkish regiments are encamped at Cairo, and have put down or made terms with the rebels, who is to order them back to Constantinople, and what is to prevent the Suzerain of Egypt from exchanging that barren title for one that carries with it the reality of Imperial sovereignty? As it is with Ourabi Pasha, so with Abdul Hamid. Both think they see their way to take advantage of the situation for their own aggrandisement. Jealous Italy rejoices in the difficulties of the Western Powers; Germany views with calm complacency the humiliation of France in the East, which makes her own Rhine frontier more secure; and Austria is not sorry to assist in lowering the prestige of England in the Mediterranean, and to pay off her grudges against the Gladstone Administration. Who can predict what will be the outcome of these conflicting interests? The European Concert is, for the present at least, broken up; and its immediate result, if not speedily restored, may be anarchy and bloodshed in Egypt, or even the spasmodic revival of that Mohammedan Power which a year or two ago seemed doomed to speedy extinction.

While this serious Egyptian crisis has been agitating the Cabinets of Europe, and sorely perplexing our Foreign Office, the British people have been enjoying a brilliant

Whitsuntide holiday. Magnificent weather has favoured this season of popular recreation, and has enabled hundreds of thousands, who under more adverse circumstances would be restricted to the dullness and coarse enjoyments of urban life, to hold converse with Nature in the bloom of her loveliness. The orderly behaviour, the general sobriety, and the comfortable appearance of the multitudes who, on the most attractive of Bank holidays, poured out of London into the surrounding country for a day's recreation, has been the theme of general remark. In such phenomena we find the sure indications of national progress, and of the growing refinement of national tastes. We have reason to be thankful for railway and other facilities which enabled not less than 120,000 persons, mostly from the dingy region of the East-End, to hold a monster picnic amid the sylvan scenery of Epping Forest, now secure against all encroachment and consecrated to their use for all time. To the quiet enjoyment of this brief Whitsuntide vacation there have been, in a general sense, no drawbacks. Trade and commerce, if not advancing "by leaps and bounds," are active and healthy. No great interests are suffering depression. Our agriculturists are hopeful—almost sanguine. From the beginning of 1882 the weather has been exceptionally favourable to the cultivators of the soil. It is many years since the crops at this season looked so promising, or the skyey influences were so auspicious. A good hay harvest is almost assured; a bountiful grain crop should, according to present appearances, reward the toil of our husbandmen.

The Bank Holiday was a red-letter day in the local annals of the citizens of Leicester, one of the great manufacturing centres of the Midland Counties, which is not less famed for its rapid growth and advanced political creed than for its venerable traditions stretching back through the vista of centuries. With these historical incidents, and the great modern improvements, associated with Leicester, our diligent readers are familiar. On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the town in order to open the Abbey Park—a place of recreation of some sixty acres, constructed by the Corporation of Leicester at a cost of nearly £50,000, upon what was once little better than a swamp on the banks of the Soar, and now raised and laid out with exquisite taste, including an ornamental lake, for the benefit of the teeming population. Hard by the park are the ruins of the abbey where Cardinal Wolsey desired to "lay his bones," and died when wearied with the world and broken-hearted at the withdrawal of the favour of his exacting Sovereign. The reception of the Prince and Princess on Monday was (as his Royal Highness himself testified) "magnificent and enthusiastic," and was favoured by brilliant weather and the occurrence of a general holiday. Every section of the community, the operatives included, cordially combined—toiled, we may almost say—to make the festival successful, with the result that Whit Monday, 1882, will ever be associated in local memory with the opening of the Abbey Park and with the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, under whose gracious auspices that place of recreation was so happily inaugurated. His Royal Highness rendered a similar service at Great Yarmouth on Wednesday, when he officiated at the opening of the new municipal buildings, and was received with as much popular enthusiasm as at Leicester.

It is to be hoped that the brief holiday enjoyed by our legislators will invigorate them for the remaining and probably the most arduous work of the Session. The prospect of realising the Ministerial programme of February has, week by week, diminished, and is now almost extinguished. Ireland has, thus far, absorbed the Session; and Ireland will claim a monopoly of public interest till the heat of summer relaxes Parliamentary activity. The twin Irish measures of the Government, to which recent events have given an imperative urgency, are the Prevention of Crime Bill and the Rent Arrears Bill. The former is now being discussed in Committee, with little prospect of emerging from that stage before the end of June. The latter has passed its second reading, and its progress depends upon the forbearance of the Opposition, but it will hardly be taken up again till the bill for repressing secret societies and outrages has been substantially accepted by the House of Commons. In the one case, obstruction may delay, but will not prevent a legislative decision. In the other, the Upper House will no doubt be critical without taking the responsibility of rejecting remedial legislation. Both Assemblies will probably be guided, to a great extent, by the course of events. There is undoubtedly a pause in the activity of the "Moonlight" conspiracy. Irish outrages are less frequent. This may be owing to the hopes raised by the popularity and tact of Earl Spencer and his Chief Secretary, or by the strenuous efforts of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to repress criminal enterprises, or by the healthy revulsion of feeling caused by the recent terrible assassinations. Whatever the cause, it is a welcome relief—a breathing time, during which measures may be perfected under the auspices of Colonel Brackenbury and his colleagues for the more effectual detection and repression of crime, and evictions, for the most part, be stayed until legislation has provided adequate means for reconciling the conflicting interests of landlords and tenants.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

So on Friday, the Twenty-Sixth of May, I went to the Oaks on the top of a Coach. Is that a rhyme? Scarcely; yet there have been worse ones, ere now, in print. "Not for Joseph, If he knows it," for example. At all events, I proceeded to the "Ladies' Race" on the summit of a four-in-hand. Our noble "whip" "tooled the drag"—I believe that is the correct expression—with easy skill and facile dexterity; "feathering his oars"—stop, stop! "feathering his oars" belongs to the ballad of the "Jolly Young Waterman"—I mean that our whip (and genial host) "handled the ribbons" (that *must* be correct) in the most approved and "down the road" style. The "four spanking tits" with "streaming tails"—or should they be called "prads?"—did their work capitably. We made the drive down in less than two hours, and returned to town without having been peppered with peashooters or mobbed as welchers. And when I tell you that Mr. John Lawrence Toole, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. John Clayton were of the company, you may imagine that we were a Merry Family, and that we all laughed consumedly.

Some animal with a German name, I believe, won the Oaks; but of that I am not quite certain. I know that I put my money (it was very little) on a four-legged Something, and lost it. I mean my money. I always do. Nor think me insincere in saying that I know nothing about the race itself. I was looking at the lobster salad.

As for the technology of four-in-hand driving, one is apt to get "a little mixed" after reading, as I have been doing, a wonderful description, in the *New York Herald*, of a trip made by the New York Coaching Club—"a Lively Spin from the Brunswick to Mountain Side Farm, across the Hackensack Lowlands and through the Ramapo Valley." The drag started from the Hotel Brunswick, New York City; and the company seemed to be of the *élite* of the "horsey" aristocracy—comprising Francis R. Rives, J. R. Roosevelt, Colonel William Jay, Fairman Rogers, Augustus Schermerhorn, Colonel de Lancey Kane, Pierre Lorillard, and Hugo Fritsch.

"Sharp at half-past nine Colonel Jay, President of the Club, took the reins. Evans, the guard, sounded the horn; the hostlers (*sic*) sprang from the horses' heads, and off they went." At the bottom of Christopher-street the coach was shipped on board the ferry-bout, and in due time was landed on the shore of the State of New Jersey. It "spins" through Jersey City and Hoboken, and "rolls" through the Hackensack Valley.

This is a stopping place. The dozen coaching men have a few minutes to stretch their legs. There is a little pleasantry, a little gossip over road and rein, and a little preparation for the third stage. The animals for its excite admiration as they are led out. The pair of powerful wheelers, bay and chestnut, are fully sixteen hands high. Two well-bred Kentuckians, black and chestnut, of good form and fine bold action are to lead. Mr. Hugo Fritsch is now the whip, and the horses respond handsomely to his handling. Through Hackensack the big, strong team *hoof the streets quite spryly*. The coach is a stranger there, and the people swarm out to make a wonder of it. There are cries of surprise, a hearty cheer or two, a clapping of hands, and the Pioneer dashes through the town, leaving the straggling suburbs behind, and plunges into the mud of as mean a road for such work as even New Jersey can boast. That soft earth, the colour of copper, which is the terror of the wayfarer on this soil, abounds here in its slimiest and muddiest aspect. Ruts and sloughs are frequent, and the constant downpouring of rain for the last few days has made the road heavier even than ever.

"Hoofing the streets quite spryly" is good.

I am informed on unimpeachable authority that the game of "Dumb Crambo" is all the rage just now in Polite Society. The clever little vignettes in *Punch* by "Dumb Crambo, Junior," may have had some hand in the revival of D. C. I mention it here for the reason that I have asked at least twenty ladies and gentlemen in Society how Dumb Crambo is played, and no two of the number have been able to agree as to the exact manner of conducting it. But I have ferreted out the Rules for Crambo, as laid down in a book called "Games and Sports," published in 1837, and written by the indefatigable Mr. Donald Walker, the author of "Manly Exercises" and "Exercises for Ladies." The book is illustrated with delicate little outline engravings, and is dedicated to Miss Anna Maria Birkbeck—the daughter, I apprehend, of the philanthropic Dr. Birkbeck.

Dumb Crambo, according to Walker, is played thus. The players are seated in a circle: no table occupying the intermediate space so as to intercept the view of all the parties. The person who begins the game then pronounces aloud a word of a single syllable. The person on his right must find another monosyllable to rhyme with the first one; but if he pronounces the word he forfeits:—he must *act* it. "He accordingly rises, and by signs or actions must so clearly express the thing signified that all the other players understand it. He must not be articulate; but he may eke out his pantomime by inarticulate sounds. Thus, if the word to which he has to find a rhyme be 'dog' or 'pig,' he may either bark or grunt to signify that he is acting the part of a dog or of a pig." Each player in succession finding a new rhyme acts similarly, concluding with the person who first gave the word; and this lady or gentleman would do well to keep in reserve some uncommon word which is not likely to be discovered by some one else. When the party is numerous, the first player is nearly always forestalled in the rhyme which he is keeping in reserve, and in that case he has to pay forfeit; whereat is great sport.

The better the mimetic actor, the better the Dumb Crambo player. Mrs. Bancroft, I should say, would play consummately well. I had a brief Dumb Crambo *séance* the other evening, and much fun was made out of the rhymes with "meek." A gentleman who made the round of the company, staring impudently in everybody's face, and narrowly inspecting the rings on one of the ladies' fingers, scored an immediate success in "cheek;" another who furtively pocketed a spoon was saluted with an unanimous cry of "sneak;" but a too ambitious individual who tried to act the word "Greek" ignominiously failed, and was

so condemned to pay forfeit. He turned down his shirt collar, and tried to look Byronic; but this only elicited a cry of "Oscar Wilde!" He "made believe" to throw dice, and to conceal one of the dice up his sleeve; but the company only said "gambler," and one young person was heard to murmur, "thimble-rigger." He told me afterwards, almost with tears in his eyes, that he should have succeeded admirably had there been any children in the house, as he could then have borrowed a short white petticoat, girt with which, in the guise of a *fustanella*, he would have been recognised as a "Greek" at once.

I read in the *World* :—

Our old heraldic friend, the "bar sinister," which appeared for the first time in the pages of "Ivanhoe," and has been made much of in later years by second-rate novelists, has turned up again for the latest and, it is to be hoped, for the last time, in the columns of the *Daily News* in a description of the armorial bearings of a deceased Duke, one of whose maternal ancestors was—well, no better than she ought to be. As a bar is a horizontal band across a shield, it is obvious that it cannot, without absurdity, be described as either "dexter" or "sinister;" the charge to which the writer meant to refer being of course a "bend," which crosses the shield diagonally, and denotes legitimacy or illegitimacy, by being drawn from the right or left upper corner to the opposite lower corner. Such "beggarly elements" may be beneath the notice of the severely democratic *D. N.*; but why, then, can it not leave them alone? There is nothing dignified in inaccuracy.

But there is something more undignified, my "Atlas," while attempting to correct inaccuracy, in falling into another and even more comical blunder. The "bend" which "crosses the shield diagonally" does not by any means "denote legitimacy or illegitimacy by being drawn from the right or left upper corner to the opposite lower corner." The Bend Sinister is, equally with the Bend, the Chief, the Pale, the Fess, the Bar, the Chevron, the Cross, and the Saltire or Saltire, one of the "Honourable Ordinaries" of Heraldic Charges. Illegitimacy, on the other hand, is denoted by a "bâton sinister," of which the dimensions are one half of a "scarp"—called by old armorists a "scrape"—which "scarp" is one half of a "bend." The peculiarity of the "bâton sinister" is that it does not extend itself to the extremities of the field; but remains in diagonal isolation on the "Fess Point," blurring, defacing, or "debruising" by implication the entire achievement. It touches neither the base nor the chief point: *ergo*, my "Atlas," it cannot be a "bend."

Mem.: A "bâton sinister" may not be borne of any of the metals, save by the sons of Princes.

The incidental mention in last week's "Echoes" of "The Whole Duty of Man" (who wrote it?) as a book which I could not find, but which I believed that I possessed, has brought me many letters. "W. S. H." (Walthamstow) says that he has a copy published in 1821 by W. Bent, which has a preface dated 1747; and my correspondent has a note to the effect that the "W. D. of M." was written by the Earl of Coventry; but he cannot now remember whence he obtained the information. "F. C." (Bishop's Waltham) kindly offers to lend me his copy of the "W. D. of M.," published in 1811, and the author of which was (so my correspondent innocently thinks) the Rev. H. Venn, A.M., Rector of Huddersfield.

"T. T. L." has a copy of this much reprinted book, published by C. and J. Rivington in 1828, and issued as "A Premium by the Association for Discouraging Vice;" and "T. G. R." (Kilkenny) writes, on a post-card (this is a "cock-sure" gentleman), "If you really want to know the name of the author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' I think I am correct in giving it as Venn. Yes; I really want to know; and I do not think the author's name was Venn."

My own copy I had only temporarily mislaid. I say temporarily, because next to Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying" and Massillon's "Petit Carême," I know few more fascinating books than the "W. D. of M." The overpraised Thomas à Kempis' "Imitation" (who wrote it?) is in parts beautiful, but in its entirety wearisome. My copy of the "Whole Duty" is a very fine one, a "pot" folio (like the first edition of Mrs. Glasse's *Cookery Book*), and is embellished by a large number of elaborately executed line engravings. It bears the date of 1735. No author's name appears on the titlepage; but there is an "advertisement to the Bookseller," signed "John Hammond," and dated March 7, 1657. "J. H." speaks of having "read over the sheets before the publication of the work." I wonder whether its real author was the celebrated English divine Dr. Henry Hammond, who, according to Tom Hearne, was "the first man in England that had copy-money"—i.e., a price for the copyright of a literary work; and, says Hearne, "he was paid such a sum of money (I know not how much) by Mr. Royston, the King's printer, for his Annotations on the New Testament."

Mem.: It is, oddly enough, to a French source that I am indebted for the assurance that the "Whole Duty of Man" was not written by anyone by the name of Venn. In the "Dictionnaire Universel: Historique Critique et Bibliographique" (Paris, 1812), I find—

VENN (Henri), Théologien Anglais, né en 1725, à Barnes, au comté de Surrey, mort à Clapham en 1796; a publié *Le Devoir Complet de l'Homme*, ouvrage bien différent de celui intitulé *Tout le Devoir de l'Homme*.

A numerous band of correspondents—many, I am glad to say, hailing from the Fatherland, write me concerning "Napoleon's Midnight Review," and tell me that the original German poem, "Die Nachtliche Heerschau," was written by Josef (two correspondents say Johann) Freiherr von Zedlitz, born in 1798 at Johannesburg, in Austrian Siberia, who died in Vienna in 1862. He had served as an officer in the Austrian army. His poems were published by the historic house of Cotta, at Stuttgart, in 1822; and several of my correspondents "guess" that the "Nachtliche Heerschau" was written about 1822. Another correspondent tells me that the Freiherr von Zedlitz fought at Aspern and at Wagram; that the "Nachtliche Heerschau" is still a great favourite with German schoolboys; and that as a piece for declamation

it is rivalled only by Heine's "Nach Frankreich Zogen Zwei Grenadier."

But there is no further need to inquire whether Zedlitz had read "Delta" (D. M. Moir), or whether "Delta" knew anything about the "Nachtliche Heerschau" before he wrote "The Cid's Spectral Host;" for a correspondent reminds me, half reproachfully, of a precursor of both the poems in question, which I should have remembered. I mean the ballad of "Admiral Hosier's Ghost"—

As near to Porto Bello lying
On the gently smiling flood.

On them gleam'd the moon's pale lustre
When the shade of Hosier brave,
His pale bands was seen to muster
Rising from their watery grave.
O'er the glimmering wave he hid him,
Where the Barford reard her sail,
With three thousand Ghosts behind him
And in groans did Vernon hail.

"The Circle" (my compliments to "The Circle;" they have written me a charming letter) write—"You have never put people right in a word for 'lighting' the Electric Light. One can hardly say 'light the light' nor 'strike up the Electric light.'" Well; I suppose we might say "kindle the Electric light." "Ignite the necessary apparatus for producing the Electric Light" would be too long, and, besides, would not be correct. This may seem a trivial matter; but in all probability within another five years we shall find that a new name has been added to the English language to express the wonderful agent as it is used for purposes of illumination. The word will be a simple instead of a compound one; and possibly we shall get rid of "light." In the early days of illumination by carburetted hydrogen it was always known as "the Gas-Light."

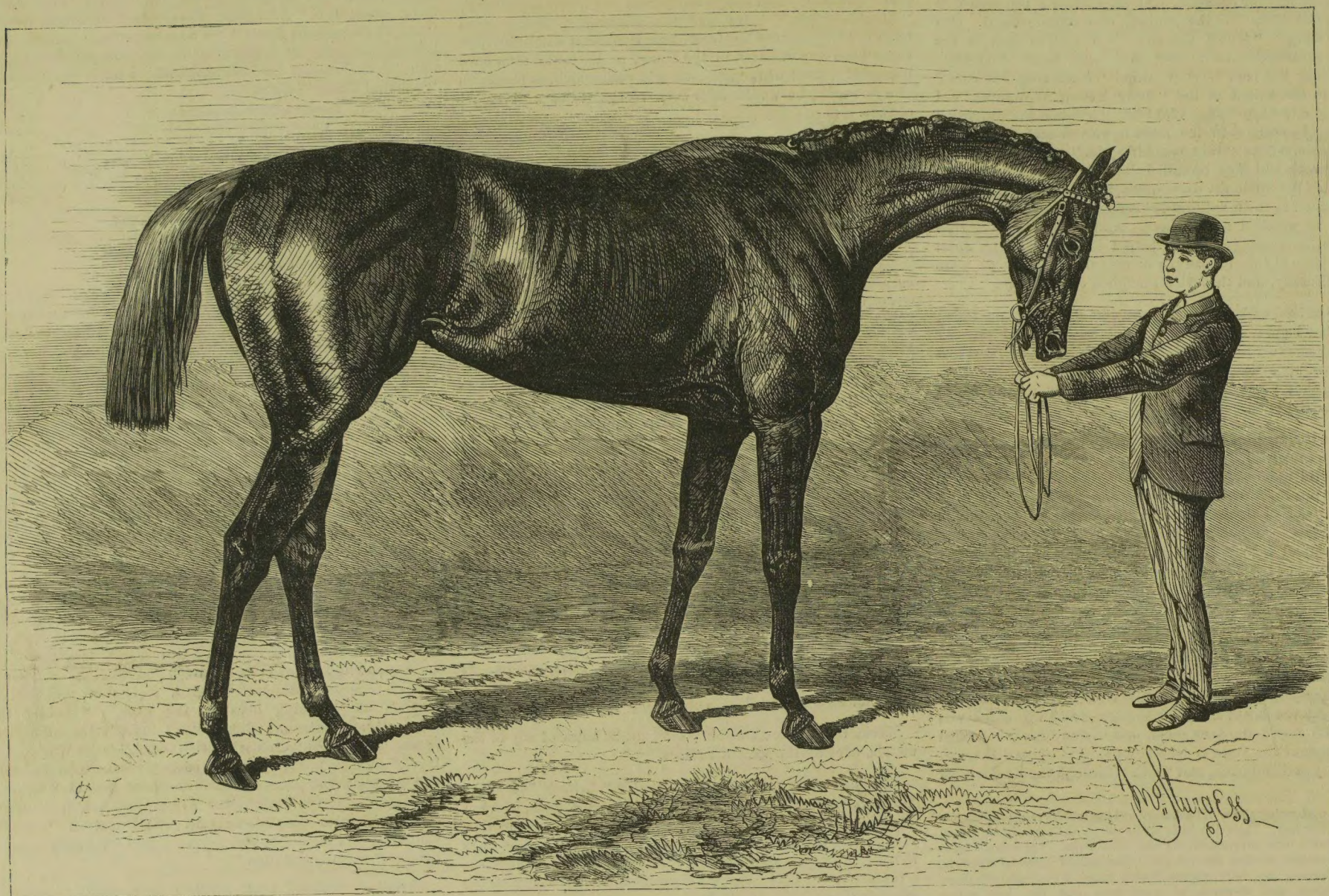
Here is (to me, at least) a very odd question indeed. A correspondent, writing all the way from Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., asks me if there be any recognised English equivalent for the German term "Eine brennende Frage" (a burning question) to express the crisis in a Government measure. But I always thought that the expression "a burning question" was an English one—new-fangled, it is true, but still as English as "reading between the lines," "dishing the Whigs," "Government whip," "red tape," "round men in square holes," the "Circumlocution Office," "the Way Not to Do it," and so forth. Perhaps some German correspondent will be able to enlighten me as to the parentage of "burning question." In Dr. Christopher Friedrich Grieb's exhaustive German-English English-German Dictionary—a "stout" volume of fourteen hundred pages—I find "burning scent," but no "burning question."

Another "stout" book which I have lately acquired I should like to mention in connection with an extremely slim one. The last-named is Lord Henry Gordon Lennox's pamphlet (Ridgway), "Forewarned Forearmed," which I am glad to hear is in a Second Edition. Within the brief compass of a pamphlet of only forty-seven pages, Lord Henry Lennox gives a vast amount of useful information respecting the strength of the British Navy as compared with the navies of Foreign Powers: the whole supporting his contention that "if in the present era of costly ironclad fleets our own cannot be made to equal any possible combination of Foreign Powers, it ought at least to be strong and formidable enough successfully to resist any probable combination of such Powers." Without being an Alarmist, Lord Henry Lennox does not conceal his conviction that it "is quite evident that England, compared with France, has, even at the present moment, but little to boast of as regards her available strength in ships."

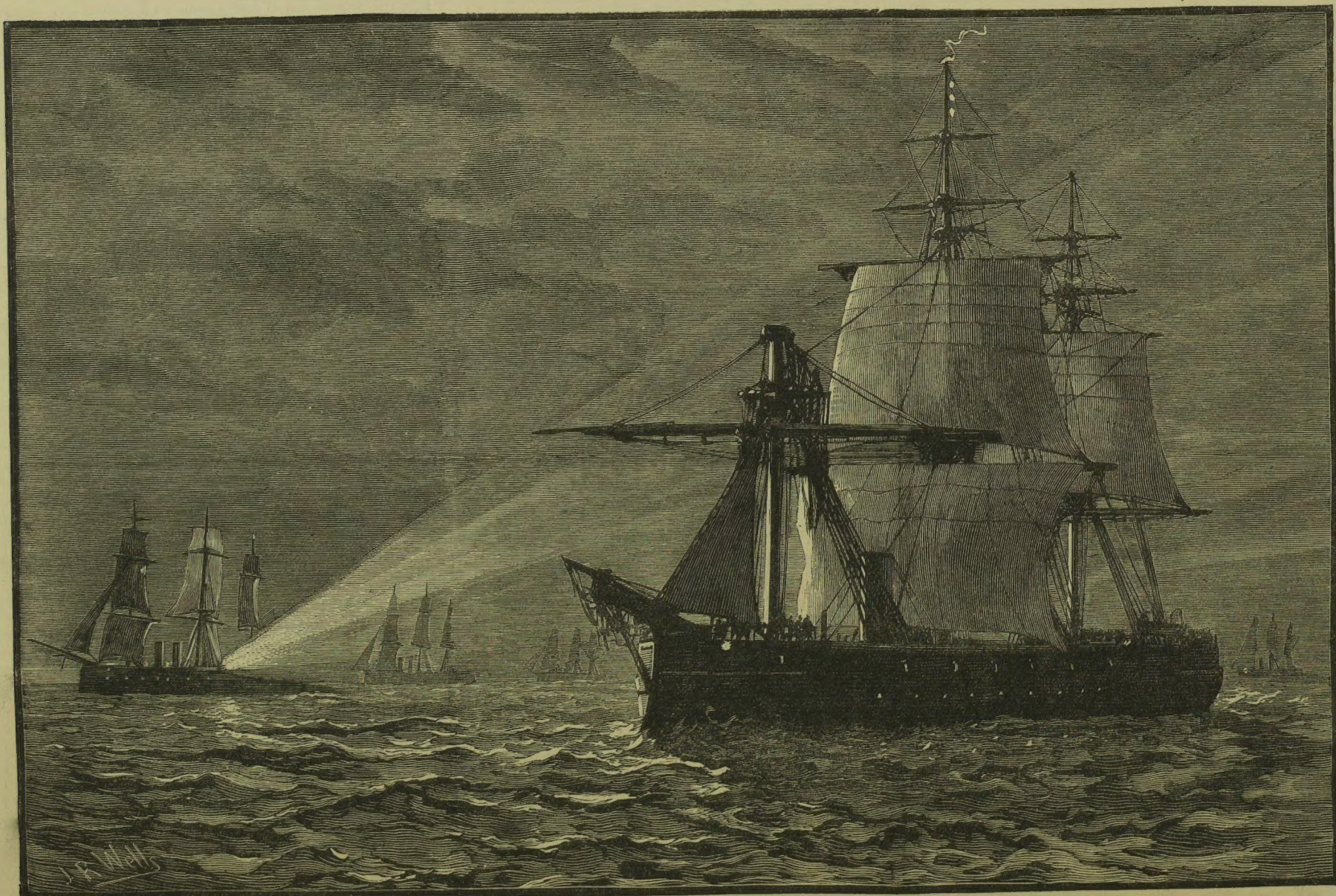
So much for the slim book. The "Stout" one, which was published simultaneously in London (Longmans), Paris, Hamburg, and New York, thirty-four years ago, is an obese quarto of seven hundred pages, entitled "The Ship: its Origin and Progress; being a General History from its First Invention to the Latest Improvements; with an Appendix, containing a Concise Description of every kind of Vessel." The book is full of lithographed pictures of ships and boats of all countries and all ages, from "the rudder of Noah's Ark" to the Duke of Wellington hundred-and-twenty gun first-class line-of-battle ship. The author of this formidable compilation is Mr. Francis Steinitz.

The concluding lines of the "Ship" are edifying;—rather mournfully so. "Sir Walter Raleigh's maxim that whosoever commands the sea, commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world; and consequently the world itself, is now applicable neither to England as a nation nor to society at large. . . . The Free Trade principles developed by England in advance of all other nations show that she has recognised a system and a power paramount to the warlike thunder of her wooden walls, and that the latter are not felt to possess a monopoly of the means for national defence. The iron network with which Great Britain is now more intersected than any other land will so facilitate the defence of her coasts by her hardy sons that her fleet will have but a secondary part to perform in the case of any hostile invasion." Alas and alack for the sweet optimism of the Herr Francis Steinitz. He wrote in 1848, just before Revolution broke out. He recked not of the ironclads, the monitors, the turret-ships, the torpedoes that were to come. The pages of "The Ship" have bravely broad margins. On the one in which it is inferred that the British Navy had in 1846 approached the stage of perfection I have written this extract from Lord Henry Lennox's pamphlet. "When the Devastation was first commissioned she carried the most powerful guns afloat. The recent improvement in the power of guns may be best shown by a comparison between those of the Devastation and the Chinese gun-boats, hereafter described. Both carry thirty-eight-ton guns, but the weight of the pieces is the only feature they have in common." Ah! Mr. F. Steinitz! Hope told you a flattering tale, indeed, about Peace and Universal Brotherhood in the year '48.

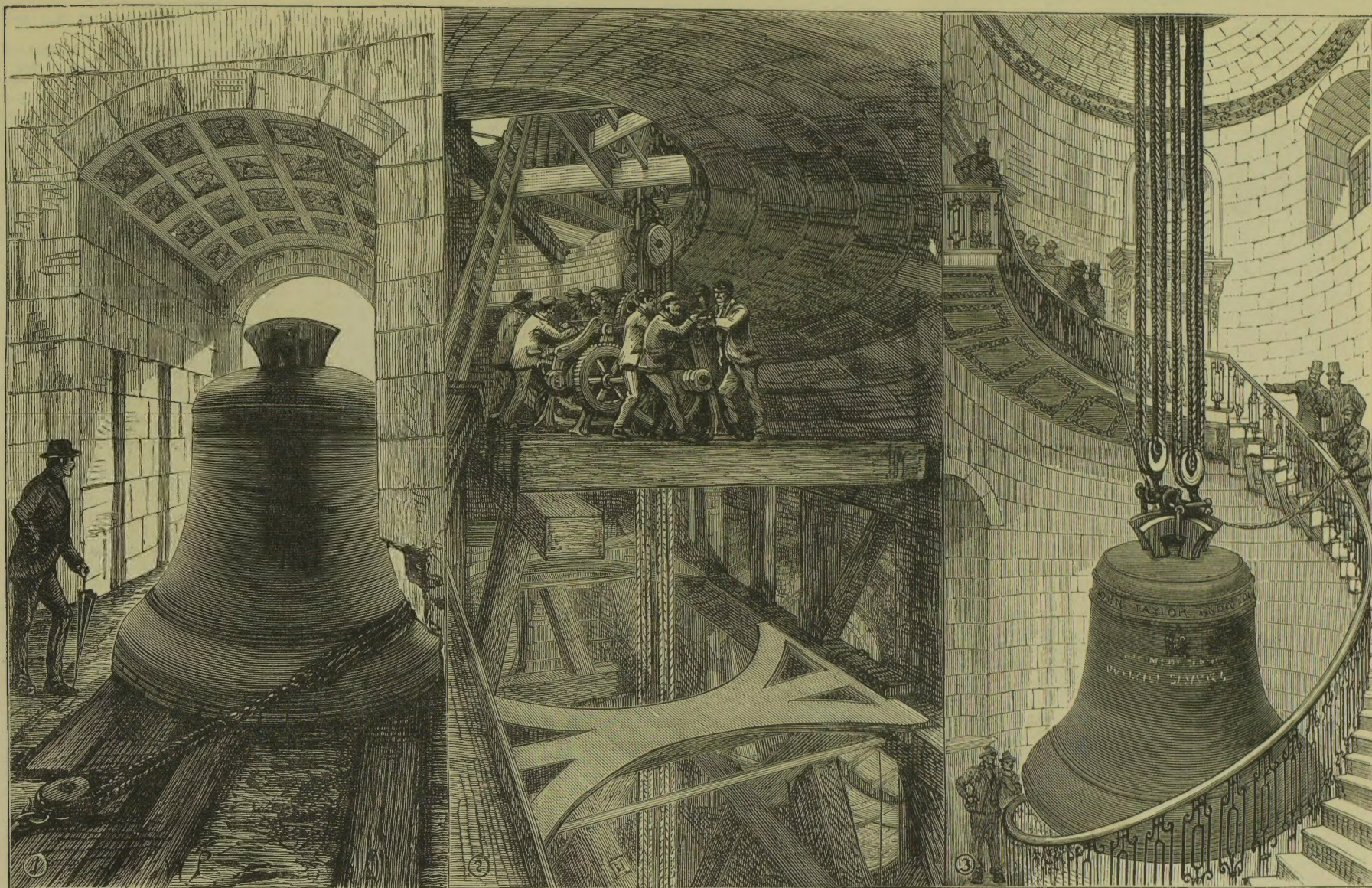
G. A. S.



SHOTOVER, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—SEE PAGE 538.



WITH THE SAILOR PRINCES: H.M.S. CLEOPATRA SHIFTING HER FORETOPMAST BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—SEE PAGE 538.



1. The Bell within the South-west Tower Doorway.

2. Men working the "Crabs" to raise the Bell.

3. Bell ascending through the Geometrical Staircase.

RAISING THE GREAT BELL IN THE TOWER OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

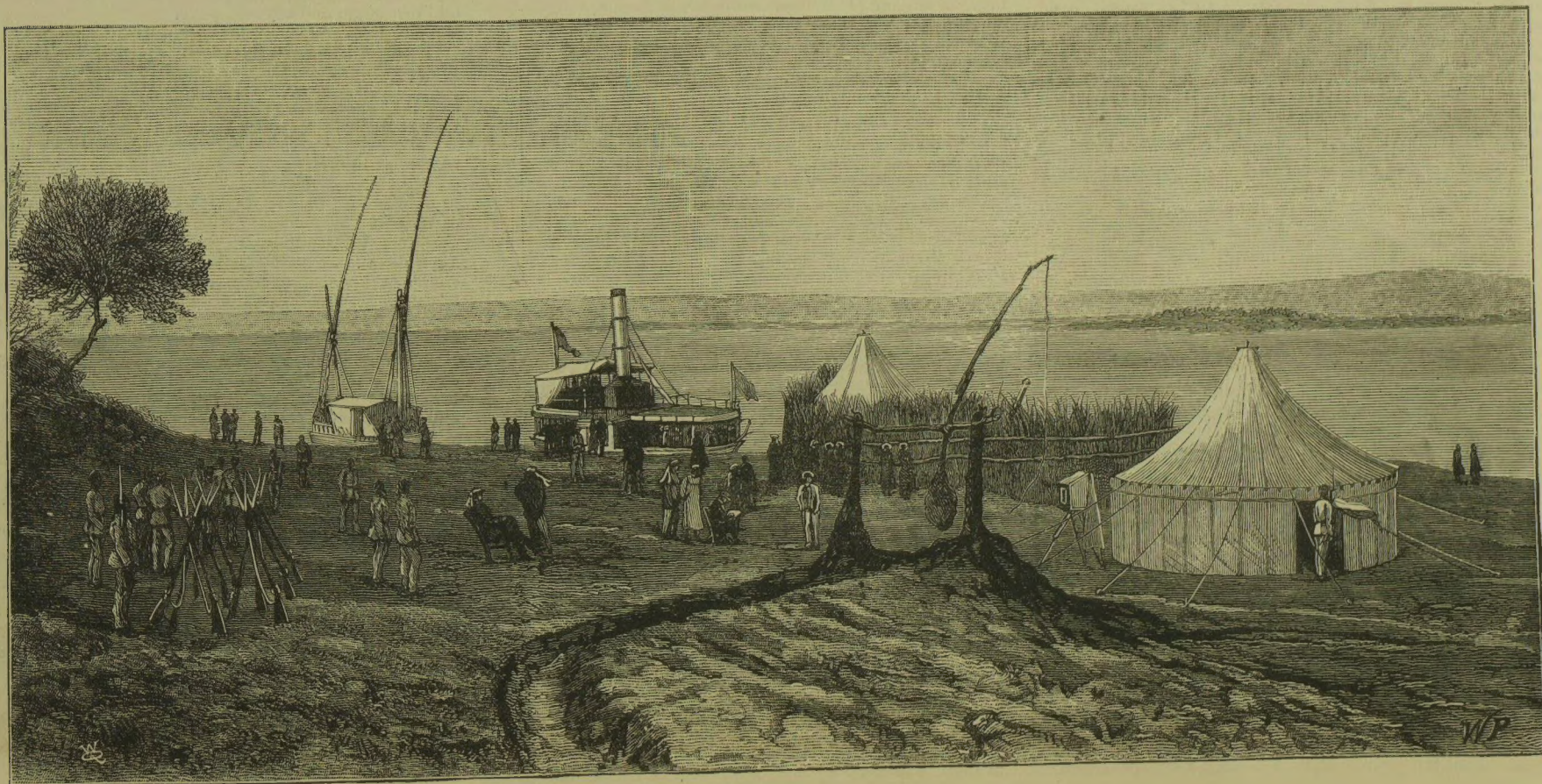
THE SOLAR ECLIPSE ON THE NILE.

The British scientific expedition lately sent to the banks of the Upper Nile was commissioned to make observations of the total eclipse of the sun there visible, during one minute and twelve seconds of time, on Wednesday, the 17th ult.; and these observations have been made with entire success. The expedition was organised at the suggestion of the Solar Physics Committee of the Science and Art Department of Government, but with the assistance of the Royal Society; the chief members of the expedition were Mr. Norman Lockyer and Dr. Arthur Schuster, assisted by Mr. Woods (who was deputed by Captain Abney), and also by Mr. Lawrence, and accompanied by Mr. W. Black, and others. They left England on the 19th ult., and on their arrival in Egypt were received by Esmat Effendi, an Egyptian astronomer, one of the household of the Khedive, and by Stone

Pasha, Chief of the Egyptian Staff, as well as by Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul-General. A suitable place for their temporary observatory had been chosen at Sohag, on the Nile, seventy miles above Thebes; and there was a steam-boat, placed by the Khedive's Government at the disposal of the English and French expeditions, which conveyed them to their destination without delay. The Governor of the district of Sohag also furnished a dahabiyeh, or river-boat, with an escort and guard of soldiers; and Colonel Moktar Bey was most active in assisting the expedition. We are indebted to Mr. W. Black for sending us, on the 11th ult., a photograph of the scene at Sohag, with the encampment and temporary establishment of the British astronomers and their party. At the right hand of the view is the tent used as a store-room; next this is an inclosure, protected by a cane fence, in which were placed Mr. Lockyer's two six-inch telescopes, and Dr. Schuster's photo-heliograph, which was to be

used in the same manner as in his expedition to Siam, in 1875, but with the greatly improved apparatus devised by Captain Abney. The steamer and the dahabiyeh, above mentioned, are shown lying in the river; several members of the expedition, attendants, and Egyptian soldiers, are seen in the foreground; and there is one of the simple native machines for raising water from the Nile to irrigate the fields. The expedition has safely returned to Cairo, and on Monday last was received by the Khedive, amidst all his political and personal dangers, with unabated cordiality. The new comet is to be named Tewfik, after his Highness the Khedive.

Sir William and Lady Armstrong received on Thursday week more than 2000 guests at the South Kensington Museum at the conversazione of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which Sir William is president.



STATION OF THE EXPEDITION FOR OBSERVING THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, AT SOHAG, ON THE NILE.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The state of affairs in Egypt, since last Saturday and Sunday, has assumed a very alarming aspect. Arabi Pasha, the leader of the military party, whose rebellious attitude towards the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, was described last week, though compelled on Saturday afternoon to resign the office of Minister of War, did so under protest, declaring that the Khedive was acting under the control of France and England, and without regard to the Sovereignty of the Sultan, which Arabi Pasha now affects to uphold. This declaration was immediately followed on Sunday by menacing demonstrations of the troops in garrison at Cairo and at Alexandria; and there was some panic among the European residents, who feared an insurrection of the populace, instigated by fanatical Mussulman clergy, to support Arabi Pasha's denunciation of foreign interference. Mr. Cookson, the British Consul at Alexandria, called a meeting of British subjects there, and showed them how to escape, in case of need, to the ships of her Majesty's naval squadron there lying in harbour, which were fully prepared to bombard the Egyptian forts and the native quarter of the city, if any attack were made upon the lives and property of Europeans. In the mean time, at Cairo, the leading officers of the army, by threats of instant death, as it is said, forced the chief members of the Chamber of Notables, and the Ulemas, or doctors of Mohammedan Law, to send a deputation to the Khedive, demanding the reinstatement of Arabi Pasha. The Khedive was obliged to give way, but a movement for his deposition, and for placing Halim Pasha on the vice-regal throne, has already made considerable progress. The British Government is using its utmost efforts at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to interpose for the maintenance of Tewfik Pasha; and it is believed that a Turkish Commission will be sent to Egypt; but it is uncertain whether or not this will be accompanied by the employment of Turkish military force. Five British ships of war, under sealed orders, have left Suda Bay, the headquarters of the Mediterranean fleet, for Alexandria, where the French squadron will also be reinforced. As the turbulent behaviour of the Egyptian army is the principal element of danger, our Special Artist's Sketches, engraved on the front page, representing different types of native soldiery, will be considered appropriate to this emergency. Another Egyptian Sketch does not belong to the present season of the year, but to the time of the inundation of the Nile, which is at its height towards the end of September.

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

Shotover, by Hermit from Stray Shot, was bred by Mr. Chaplin, and purchased by the Duke of Westminster at the annual sale of the Blankney yearlings in 1880. She is a bright chestnut filly, standing, as near as we could judge, about 15 hands 3 in., and was one of the best-looking of the fourteen competitors for the great race of last week. Her two-year-old performances were not of a very promising character, as she did not gain a winning bracket in one of her three essays. She made her first appearance in the Middle Park Plate, where, virtually unbacked, she was unplaced to the flying Kermesse, Gerald, and St. Marguerite. Two days later she was made favourite for the Prendergast Stakes, and did rather better, as, though she was beaten a neck by Berwick, Barbe Bleue and four others finished behind her. At the Newmarket Houghton Meeting she was only asked to carry 7 st. 6 lb. in a Nursery Handicap, but could not get near Magician (7 st. 12 lb.), who was in great form just then. Shotover's easy victory in the Two Thousand Guineas is of too recent date to need remark, and, with regard to her defeat in the One Thousand by St. Marguerite, it may be that, like many of the Hermits, she does not soon recover from the effects of a good gallop; whilst, judging through Geheimniss, it is quite possible that the form was correct, and that Mr. Crawford's beautiful filly would beat her again. Shotover now shares with Eleonor and Blink Bonny the honour of being the only fillies that have ever won a Derby. We have almost omitted to mention that she was trained by Porter, who has only had charge of the Duke's stud since the end of last season, and she has been ridden by Tom Cannon in all the three engagements she has fulfilled this year.

AN INCIDENT WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The electric light was used for a remarkable purpose, on one occasion, among the ships of the Flying Squadron, with which our Sailor Princes, the two sons of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, have lately performed the circumnavigation of the globe. One ship of that squadron, H.M.S. Cleopatra, in the passage from the Fiji Islands to Yokohama, Japan, happened to find her foretopmast-head "sprung," and it became necessary to shift the foretopmast. As the weather was fair, on the night when this was discovered, the operation might well have been deferred till next day. But the commander of the squadron, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, as he considered that naval practice and instruction had been the principal object for which it was sent out, and was further inclined to give the two young Princes, on board H.M.S. Bacchante, an opportunity of something novel in the way of sight-seeing, ordered the Cleopatra to shift her topmast by night, and the electric light apparatus, on board H.M.S. Inconstant, to be used for a substitute for daylight. The Sketch we have engraved, which was drawn by Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, of the Inconstant, shows this curious scene at sea; that ship lying near, with her own main topsail to the mast, and sending a brilliant light upon the masts and rigging of the Cleopatra. The latter hoisted, as will be observed in our Illustration, three red globular lanterns, placed vertically one above another, at the top of her main-mast, agreeably to the general regulations, with a view to prevent any collision when a ship ceases to be under command of her officers and crew. The remainder of the squadron, including the Bacchante, under reduced canvas, held their wind until the operation was completed; when they again made sail, and resumed their course as before. We observe that, on the 5th inst., the Flying Squadron, now without the Bacchante, lying in port at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the Inconstant had a narrow escape of destruction by fire. Happily, the fire was put out in time, without any great amount of damage.

The annual show of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society and Southern Counties Association was opened at Cardiff on Monday, when there was a large attendance. There were 717 exhibits of live stock, including 292 cattle, 172 sheep, and 157 horses. The poultry comprise 539 exhibits, and there is a large display of implements. At noon on Tuesday the annual meeting of the Council took place, under the presidency of Lord Tredegar. It was resolved that the next show shall be held in Bridgewater, and that Lord Brooke, M.P., shall be the president for the ensuing year. Lord H. Thynne, M.P., was elected vice-president.

THE GREAT BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S.

The raising of "Great Paul," in the south-west tower, was commenced on Tuesday morning at half-past eight, and the work was carried on with very satisfactory results. At six o'clock in the evening one half the lift had been attained—namely, about sixty feet from the timbers on which the bell had previously rested; but the motion of the bell upwards was so slow that it required watching to perceive it. The appliances were two of the Royal Engineers' "crabs," each provided with double drums, over which the winding-rope was rove in several turns, in the form of a figure of eight. There was a handle at each side of each winch, but, from the limited space in the clock-bell chamber, in which they were fixed, there was room only for the men to work the handles on one side. Four men had to work at each winch, and two men were to haul upon each pull of rope. There was also a reserved gang of four men for each of the "crabs," so that there were twenty men in all employed for the operation of lifting, of whom sixteen were actually kept at work. There were two sets of lifting ropes, two inches in diameter, each set working in two blocks with three sheaves; the hooks of the blocks held on partly by the central steel pin nutted on to the bell through the clapper hole, and partly by a strong iron bar passed through the cannons and set firm by wooden wedges. The hoisting ropes were not central in the eye of the stone vaulting of the tower, and when the cannons had passed through this lofty orifice, the bell would have to be hauled aside to permit the bow coming through. To effect this side-movement a winch and rope-tackle had been provided, and it would take about a three-ton pull to get the bell sufficiently out of the perpendicular. No hitch of any importance occurred; but two hours were lost on Tuesday morning through the lifting ropes twisting together. The securing of guide ropes and the untwisting of the lifting ropes was, however, only a matter of time and not of difficulty. The bell was duly secured for the night, and the raising was continued on Wednesday. At noon of that day, this operation was successfully completed; and timbers were then placed below the bell, across the opening in the vaulting of the tower, to support the bell when the ropes should be removed. The bell was gently lowered upon them at half-past one, taking its seat firmly with a slight creaking noise as the beams felt the heavy burden settling itself upon them. It only remained now to attach the head-stock and to seat the gudgeons on the bell-cage; and by Saturday the solemn voice of "Great Paul" was expected to be heard.

"THE RABBIT-HUTCH."

This pleasing composition, by Mrs. Kate Perugini, in the Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, will remind many persons of girlish or boyish pride in the care of pet animals, forming part of the home establishment when they were too young for the graver business of life. Rabbits have their endearing ways, not less than birds, and children are generally disposed to be fond of them, and like to see them munching the succulent greens. We have seen a whole litter turned out on the drawing-room carpet, and scuttling beneath every piece of furniture, to amuse an urchin whom his mother and her friends delighted to indulge. The gentle little girl in the picture is content to wait upon her furry darlings at the bars of their own hutch, and takes delight in giving them food.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta" was given yesterday (Friday) week, with Madame Patti's charming impersonation of the heroine. Signor Nicolini was the Romeo, and Signor Cotogni the Mercutio, as heretofore; M. Dutriche was well received on his appearance as Capulet, and the cast included Signor de Reszke as Friar Laurence.

On Saturday, Bizet's "Carmen" was produced, with the special feature of the reappearance of Madame Pauline Lucca, after an absence of several years. Her performance was, throughout, one of high vocal and dramatic excellence; her acting in the final scene of her death at the hands of her discarded lover, Don José, having been especially fine. Her reception was enthusiastic. In the character last named, Signor Lestellier, although suffering from indisposition, improved on the impression made by his previous appearances, and acted with much power, particularly in the scene just specified. Madame Valleria—as in past performances of opera at Her Majesty's Theatre—was an excellent Micaela; M. Bouhy as Escamillo, the Toréador, was more successful dramatically than vocally; and subordinate characters were mostly efficiently filled.

On Tuesday "La Sonnambula" was given, with the brilliant singing of Madame Sembrich as Amina, and the first appearance as Elvino of M. Massart, who was favourably received. Of his merits, however, we must await another opportunity to speak.

Signor Bevilacqua conducted on the Friday and Tuesday, and M. Dupont on Saturday.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The German Opera Company are continuing their excellent performances, a welcome variety having been given to the succession of Wagner's works by the production last week of Beethoven's "Fidelio," the music of which is the highest example extant of purity, beauty, and grandeur in stage music. Fraulein Malten sustained the character of Leonora—who, disguised as Fidelio, seeks and effects her husband's deliverance from imprisonment and assassination—with signal success. She gave the great scene in the first act, the "Invocation to Hope," with fine expression; her performance in the dungeon scene having been especially good, particularly in the magnificent quartet in which Leonora interposes between her captive husband and the dagger of his would-be assassin, Don Pizarro. In these and other instances the performance of Fraulein Malten was of rare excellence, both vocally and dramatically. The cast was otherwise generally efficient, having included Fraulein Wiedemann as Marzelline, and Herren Wolff, Kraus, Ehrke, Landau, and Gura, respectively, as Florestan, Pizarro, Rocco, Jacquinio, and the King's Minister. The chorus-singing and the orchestral performances were alike excellent. Before the opera the "Leonora" overture No. 1 was given—the third and grandest of those associated with the opera having been performed between the first and second acts in so magnificent a style as to elicit a positive torrent of applause.

On Tuesday "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" was produced, this having been its first stage hearing in this country. It is the only one of Wagner's operas into which the element of humour enters. All his other works are in the heroic or tragic style; but in this there is an antique quaintness, occasionally somewhat grotesque, that is strongly marked in its individuality, and suggestively reflective of the rough simplicity of the old-fashioned burgher life of Nuremberg some 300 years ago. The work was originally produced at Munich, in 1868; and here we may again remind readers that in this

and all his other so-called opera-dramas the text, as well as the music, is by Wagner. It is the sixth in the list of his important stage productions, having followed "Tristan und Isolde," and been succeeded by the series of four "opera-dramas" based on the "Nibelungen lied," brought out at Bayreuth in 1876, and four times given at Her Majesty's Theatre, as recently noticed by us.

The most famous member of the guild of "Master-singers" in Germany during the fourteenth century was Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet, who forms a prominent character in Wagner's work. The scene is laid during the Feast of St. John. Eva (the daughter of Pogner, one of the Master-singers) has been promised in marriage to him who shall be the victor in the approaching bardic contest. Her love has been won by Walther von Stolzing, a young stranger who determines to contend for the prize, although he has not yet been made a member of the guild. He is, nevertheless, allowed a hearing, the appointed umpire being Beckmesser, a member of the Guild, who himself hopes to gain the hand of Eva. Walther charms and surprises his audience by his performance, which, however, is condemned by all the Master-singers, except Hans Sachs. The two lovers, disappointed at the result, determine to elope together. Their plan becoming known to Hans Sachs, he determines to prevent it, from the persuasion that Walther must ultimately gain the artistic triumph due to his merits. The lovers, from their concealment, hear the cobbler singing what is intended to be a dissuasive warning. Beckmesser appears and sings a serenade to Eva under her window, rallied by Sachs in a comic duet; the cobbler all the time demonstratively hammering at his work, and the serenader flying into a rage; a quarrel and a noisy assemblage of the neighbours ensue; the lovers, attempting to escape from their concealment, are intercepted by Sachs, who sends Eva back to her father's house and forces Walther to his own (the cobbler's) residence. In the third act Walther's genius is triumphant over all obstacles. He has dreamed a song, the words of which have been surreptitiously appropriated by his rival, Beckmesser, who fails dismally in his vocal recitation of them. Walther then sings his "Preislied"—one of the favourite extracts from the opera—his triumph is complete; he is recognised as victor, gains the hand of Eva, and all ends triumphantly.

There is much characteristic writing in the music of "Die Meistersinger," beginning with the overture, which is full of formal quaintness, the opera itself containing several instances of a rough kind of realistic humour suitable to the subject and the period of the drama. The overture and several extracts from the opera have been given in concert performances—at the Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert Hall and elsewhere—and commented on at the time.

On Tuesday the overture was admirably played, as were the orchestral details generally, throughout the opera. The music of Eva was very finely rendered by Madame Sacher, especially in the scenes with Walther and those with Hans Sachs; the acting of the lady having been also excellent. Fraulein Scheffsky was a thoroughly efficient Magdalene. The character of Sachs was admirably sustained, both vocally and dramatically, by Herr Gura, who gave the address to the Mastersingers and the monologue, and indeed all the music of the part, with great effect. Herr Winkelmann declaimed and acted very finely as Walther, whose master-song and prize song, and various passages in the concerted scenes, were admirable displays of dramatic vocalisation. Herr Ehrke gave a very humorous rendering of the pedantic Beckmesser; Herr Koegel, as Pogner, was impressive, and the characters of David and Kothner were, respectively, efficiently filled by Herr Landau and Herr Kraus. Among the most effective pieces was the quintet, "Selig, wie die Sonne," for Eva, Magdalene, Walther, David, and Sachs. The chorusing was excellent, especially in the final scene of the procession of the different guilds; and the performance, conducted by Herr Richter, was altogether of a very high order. The work was received with much applause by a crowded audience.

Since our last notice of these performances, "Lohengrin" has been repeated, with the character of Elsa transferred to that excellent artist, Fraulein Malten, who sang and acted with great effect; another change having been the transference of the part of Ortrud to Fraulein Scheffsky, who proved an efficient representative thereof.

The third repetition of Wagner's four Nibelungen opera-dramas at Her Majesty's Theatre took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week, and Monday evening "Die Walküre" and "Götterdämmerung" were announced again for Tuesday and Wednesday at reduced prices of admission.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season took place last Saturday, when the admirable singing of Mesdames Albani and Sembrich, and effective performances of other members of the Royal Italian Opera Company, were special features.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's sacred cantata, "St. Ursula," was, for the first time in London, performed at his concert at St. James's Hall last week with a success similar to that which attended its production at last year's Norwich Festival. The solo singers were: Madame Valleria, Miss Orridge, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. King. Mr. Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony was also a feature of the concert, which was conducted by him.

Miss Maggie Okey (pianist) gave an afternoon concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday with a substantial programme of vocal and instrumental music.

"The Messiah" was announced for performance at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, conducted by Mr. W. Carter—the principal soprano solos rendered by Madame Christine Nilsson, in association with Madame Patey, Miss P. Winter, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli—Mr. Carter's excellent choir co-operating.

Madame Sophie Menter gave her third Recital at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon, when her programme comprised a varied selection of pianoforte pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

Dr. George Johnson will give the Harveian Oration at the Royal College of Physicians on the 24th inst.

Whit Monday was very generally observed as a holiday in London. The weather was bright, sunny, and warm, and nobody who could get into the country cared to stay in town. Railways, steamers, and other modes of transit were consequently extensively patronised. There were upwards of 11,000 visitors to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington; and the total number of visitors to the state apartments of Windsor Castle was 9374, the admissions exceeding those of any single day since the Great Exhibition of 1851.—Many of the metropolitan volunteer corps devoted Whit Monday to rifle practice, the ranges within reach of London being fully employed. At Sheerness the 3rd Middlesex Artillery resumed their work at Garrison Point Fort, and made good practice with guns. The 1st London Artillery also arrived, and practised well with the 40-pounder Armstrong, returning to town in the evening.



THE RABBIT-HUTCH.

BY MRS. KATE PERUGINI.—FROM THE PICTURE IN THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

THE PARIS SALON.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

From our former articles it will be observed that we deprecate entirely the views of those habitual pessimists who see nothing but signs of decadence on the walls of the present Salon. On the contrary, our belief is that at no period did there exist in France a school of young men more loyal to nature and more earnestly impressed with the lofty character of their calling.

With the view of assisting our readers to form their own estimate we have transferred to our pages a few examples, not necessarily exhaustive as to kind, or of the highest class as to quality—although in this latter respect they fairly hold their own, and, so far, are honestly representative of the exhibition—but belonging rather to that category which admits of ready translation into black and white.

The picture of the seated nymph, whose eyes are being blindfolded by a flying Cupid, is by Camille Bellanger, who was a pupil of Cabanel, and has caught up much of the refinement of his master. He calls the subject "Cou! cou!" a cry which a French child gives forth when in hiding and anxious to be discovered. But *coucou*—or cuckoo, as we spell it—primarily means the bird which poets make the harbinger of spring, and therefore we may call this a personification of that most hopeful and joyous of seasons. The work is, of course, purely decorative in character.

So also is our next picture; only the artist, Lecomte Du Noy, who studied under Gleyre, Gérôme, and Signol, and who, like the preceding, is a born Parisian, has tried, and not unsuccessfully, to catch the spirit of the antique world and give classic form to his conception. This graceful personification of the *Odyssey*—*Odyssée*, as here imprinted—whom we see so magnificently draped, holding in her hand the portrait of Ulysses, and whom, from the worsted whorls at her feet, as well as from the faithful dog whose memory was so long and loyal, we may take for Penelope herself—is one compartment of a large Homeric triptych, in the centre of which we see the blind old Bard of Chios, with appropriate environment; and on the other side, in the panel corresponding to the one before us, a Fury occupies the chief space, suggestive of Orestes and the Iliad. This work is mural in size, luminous in colour, and full both of artistic and of classic knowledge.

Jules Didier's "Field Labour"—the woman kneeling at her work in front of the two horses attached to the laden wain, is a fragment of a long decorative frieze, modern in spirit and realistic in treatment, intended for the school situated in the Rue Château-Landon, Paris. Building, carpentry, metal-working, pottery manufacture, horticulture, arboriculture, and, as in the case before us, agriculture, have each a separate compartment, and each is handled with the same breadth and vigour as we see in the woodcut. Didier is also a native of Paris, and his masters were L. Cogniet and J. P. Laurens.

Of the masters named it is but proper that we indicate here the works of such of them as are represented in the Salon. Cabanel has two fine portraits, which fully maintain his high reputation. The one, that of a seated lady in green velvet, the other a three-quarter length of a "Venetian Lady" in the red dress and hat of the sixteenth century. Light auburn hair falls loosely on her beautifully formed shoulders, and the flesh painting in both is at once true and delicate. Jean Paul Laurens has a portrait of "M. Auguste Rochin," and one of the most powerful, and at the same time one of the most unpleasant, subject-pictures in the exhibition, representing the Emperor Maximilian taking affectionate farewell of his kneeling followers and a priest before leaving his prison for execution. A Mexican officer, with a broad sombrero on his head, stands in the strong sunlight of the door holding in his hand the order for his execution.

Our next example is by Jean Benner, who was a disciple of Pils. It represents "Young Capri girls going to the Spring." They stand out between us and the bright Italian sky with a statuesque stateliness which is most striking, and we would remind our lady readers that this dignity of carriage arises solely from the habit of carrying their water-pitchers on their head. The foremost figure in physique and bearing reminds us somewhat of Jules Breton, who, by-the-way, has one of the most charming pictures of combined landscape and figures in the exhibition. A group of peasant women chatting in the summer gloamin' is the simple subject, but the sentiment and poetry of it are worthy of our own lamented Mason, whose "Harvest Moon" is one of the choicest pictures in the rare collection of Mr. Eustace Smith. The name of Jules Breton reminds us that his daughter, Madame Demont-Breton, has in the exhibition a very happy and vigorously-painted group of a primeval couple fondling their baby. The composition has all that gravity of treatment pertaining to the higher ranges of art, and she maintains thereby the reputation of a family of distinguished painters.

Our illustrations hitherto have been of a merely pictorial or decorative kind; but our last one speaks to the heart from the world of human suffering and wrong which it suggests. Millet himself never delineated more touchingly the sorrows of the forsaken. The author of this work, Albert Maignan, has a soul steeped in poetry. His other contribution, "The Sleep of Fra Angelico," during which a radiant angel comes and works on his picture, is a very beautiful rendering of a very beautiful legend; but it fails to move us as this does. Readers of history will remember that the wicked Frédégonde caused Chilpéric, King of Neustria in the sixth century, first to repudiate and then to kill his wife, Audovère; and the artist calls his picture "La Repudiée." The lines which have inspired him are by E. Ducros, and may be rendered thus—

Where then goest thou, exiled queen,
With thy faithful nurse,
Audovère with thy child?
Thou advancest as the day closes
Through a miry road in a weary land,
Where then goest thou, exiled queen?

Though the Madonna-like figure before us be not a queen, the artist evidently means her to have all a queen's capacity of soul for sorrow, and it is because the spectator sees and feels this that the picture has such a hold on the emotional and sympathetic in his nature.

There are several other things of a like tender kind in the Salon, but let the one described suffice as their representative.

J. F. R.

The Speaker and several members of Parliament visited the Electrical Exhibition at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and were entertained at dinner by the directors. Dr. Siemens stated that the exhibition showed considerable progress since the exhibition in Paris.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Justice J. D. Fitzgerald, of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Mr. Justice Bowen to be a Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal, in the room of Lord Justice Holker, who resigned his office a few days before his death. Mr. A. Lewis Smith, it is stated, has accepted the Puisne Judgeship vacated by Mr. Justice Bowen's elevation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The third day at Epsom was very wet, though it cleared up just prior to the first race, and the hill presented a desolate and deserted appearance. There were only a couple of events of any importance, and, curiously enough, both these went to Lord Bradford by the aid of the own brothers, Limestone and Quicklime. A field of eleven came to the post for the Royal Stakes, but there was nothing of much character engaged except Limestone (8st. 6lb.), Passaic (8st. 6lb.), and Red Spectre (6st. 7lb.). The last-named does not care to travel more than six furlongs; and, though Limestone won by a couple of lengths, he had to be ridden right out to beat Silver Bell (6st. 4lb.), who was nearly caught by Passaic in the last few strides. After his capital performances in the Two Thousand and Derby, the Epsom Grand Prize appeared completely at the mercy of Quicklime, who was entitled to a 7lb. allowance, and thus received a stone from Executor, and 10lb. from Gerald. As he had defeated this pair at level weights on the previous day, we need hardly say that they were never dangerous, and Quicklime disposed of the luckless Marden and Leonora very cleverly indeed. The last day of the meeting was favoured with beautiful weather, as, though there were two or three brief showers, the sun shone brightly during the greater part of the afternoon, and the heavy rain of the previous day had completely laid the dust. Lord Rosebery's colours are generally pretty successful at Epsom, and Bonny Jean, a daughter of Macaroni and Bonny Bell, proved good enough to win the Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate in a canter, in spite of starting at an outside price. It was scarcely expected that the field for the Oaks would dwindle down to five, the smallest number that has taken part in the race since 1799, when Bellina had only three to beat. Of these five only Geheimniss and St. Marguerite were backed in earnest, as something was amiss with Nellie, who travelled badly in the betting for a day or two before the race, and did not canter with the others; whilst 100 to 1 could be had about either Incognita or Lady May. The former of this pair, indeed, was only started to make running for Geheimniss; and, though a nice-looking filly, she has scarcely fulfilled the promise of her two-year-old days. St. Marguerite, who is one of the most beautiful fillies we ever saw, fairly put Geheimniss in the shade in point of looks, for the favourite has a plain head and rather slack loins. One could not, however, fail to be struck with her wonderful length and grand muscular quarters; and, as she was known to be something like 10lb. in front of Shotover, it was surprising that the bookmakers were content to take 6 to 4 about her right up to the last. There was no delay at the post, a capital start being effected at the first attempt. Lady May at once went to the front, and held a clear lead of Incognita, Nellie, and Geheimniss, St. Marguerite bringing up the rear. In this order they ran to Sherwood's, where Lady May increased her lead to four or five lengths, Nellie lying at Incognita's quarters until approaching the furzes, when the leader was joined by Incognita, and at the mile post the latter assumed a slight lead, Nellie following third at a clear interval, and the favourite being next at her girths, with St. Marguerite at her heels. Before reaching the top of the hill Lady May had dropped clean away, and Incognita went on with a clear lead of Nellie and Geheimniss, of whom the favourite raced past soon afterwards, and half way down the hill she showed with a slight lead of her stable-companion, Nellie now being third, close up, with St. Marguerite fourth. As they came into the line for home Incognita lost her position, Nellie took her place on the top ground at the quarters of Geheimniss, and St. Marguerite drew up on the rails. Over the road, Nellie held out signals of distress, and though St. Marguerite was allowed to draw up to the neck of Geheimniss at the distance, the favourite shot out with a clear advantage the moment her head was loosed, and won in a common canter by a couple of lengths; Nellie was a bad third, and the others were beaten off. The victory of Geheimniss was so decisive, and her reported superiority to Shotover was so thoroughly confirmed, that her success in the St. Leger appears only a question of health. She was ridden by Cannon, who has thus performed the almost unparalleled feat of winning the Two Thousand, Derby, and Oaks, in one season. Some smart two-year-olds took part in the Acorn Stakes—Camilla, Hauteur, Lovely, and Songless being all decidedly above the average. Camilla did not perform nearly so well as at Chester; and Lovely, who was coughing, could only run third to Hauteur and Lilac, the latter making a close fight with M. Lefèvre's representative. The same colours were successful in the Gold Cup, as Tristan disposed of Isabel with great ease.

The Middle Park yearlings that were disposed of on Saturday last were not a very brilliant sample, and the twenty-eight only averaged 140 gs. The highest priced lot was a very handsome bay colt by Scottish Chief—Hilda (640 gs.).

During the present long spell of dry weather bowlers, as usual, have no chance against batsmen, and long scores have become so common that it is almost impossible to notice anything under a "century." The Australians v. Surrey was a very peculiar match, and, had not the too-familiar "Surrey rot" set in in their second innings, the representatives of the county had a really grand chance of victory. No large scores were made on either side, and the feature of the match was the really splendid bowling of Jones, who took five wickets for 31 runs in the first innings of the colonials, the Surrey men finishing up the first half of the match no less than 70 runs to the good. Then they went all to pieces, being disposed of at their second attempt for the wretched total of 48; and the Australians were thus enabled to win by six wickets. The University of Cambridge, for which Mr. C. T. Studd (not out, 126) played a splendid innings, looked like beating England easily; but Messrs. A. G. Steel (41 and 171) and G. F. Vernon (69) came to the rescue, and made the game a draw. The Oxonians defeated a weak team of the M.C.C. and Ground in a single innings, with nineteen runs to spare. Messrs. J. G. Walker (87) and C. Peake (53) did most for the University; whilst Flowers (54) was the only notable scorer on the opposite side. Lancashire beat Derbyshire very easily by ten wickets; and the M.C.C. and Ground disposed of Kent by nine wickets. Nothing remarkable was done in either of these matches. Some heavy scoring has again taken place during the present week, but, at the time of writing, only one important match is finished. This is the one between Over Thirty and Under Thirty, which took place at Lord's. For the seniors, Messrs. Hornby (91) and Ulyett (138) contributed fine scores; but the side completely collapsed at the second attempt, and, mainly owing to Mr. W. H. Patterson (57), Midwinter (62), and Bates (not out, 144), the juniors won by ten wickets, one more proof of the undoubted fact that "youth will be served."

The first match of the new Thames Yacht Club for the season was sailed last Saturday by cutters of the second and third class. The Marquis of Ailsa's Sleuthhound took the first prize in the second class; Mr. J. D. Hedderwick's Annasona taking second. The first prize, third class, was won by Mr. F. Taylor's Freda, and the second by Mr. R. Hewitt's Buttercup.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 30.

This is the grand week of the grand fortnight that begins with the Sunday of the Chantilly Derby and ends with the Sunday of the Grand Prix de Paris, the greatest fête-day of the Parisian year, although it does not figure in the calendar. During this week there are races every day, either at Auteuil or Longchamps. The whole population of Paris is talking of nothing but horses. At Auteuil last Sunday the English won the Grand Steeplechase with Whisper-low. Who will win the Grand Prix next Sunday? What emotions between these two events! What an interest the French take in the improvement of the equine race, which is the ostensible purpose of these trials of swiftness and endurance! How pleasing it is for the Anglo-Saxon to think that he has enriched the French language with the words "sport," "tari," "betting," "performance," "leader," "four-in-hand," "outsider"! How gratifying it is to hear the French bloods discussing "le formidable rush de Whisper-low"!

In truth, the noble animal whom Buffon has celebrated is more than ever a hero. His name is in every mouth; he is the joy and glory of a nation of gentlemen; he has all Paris at his heels when he runs; beauty, rank, and wealth salute, pet, applaud, or curse him, according as he wins or loses. Nevertheless he remains famous; his name, his image, his performances, are handed down to posterity. He takes his place in history along with the horses of Phœbus, Apollo, with Pegasus, with Bucephalus, with Mahomet's mare Al Borach, with Don Quixote's Rosinante. Suppose for a moment that the horse never existed; you cancel at once half the history of humanity. Without the horse you have neither Centaurs nor Amazons, nor the passage of the Rhine, nor the ballad of "Lenora," nor the poem of "Mazeppa," nor the "Bronze Horse," nor the "Postillon de Lonjumeau." The Parisians, then, are right when they cry "Vive le cheval!" To which the bookmakers reply, with deafening clamour, "Voyez la cote! la cote! voyez la cote!"

Is it possible for any one man, or any one man and his wife, to know three thousand persons? This was the figure of the guests invited by the Baron Gustave de Rothschild last Sunday, on the occasion of the signing of the marriage contract between his daughter, Mlle. Lucy de Rothschild, and M. Léon Lambert, of Brussels. This young lady really begins her married life in exceptional conditions. Her marriage contract is signed by princes, amongst others by all the princes of the Orleans family; and her wedding presents are so precious that they have to be guarded by detectives! Imagine a necklace of pearls valued at £12,000, rivers of diamonds, ounces of sapphires, an enormous horseshoe paved with diamonds, rubies and emeralds as big as nuts! The marriage is to be celebrated to-morrow, Wednesday. The *témoins* of the bride will be her two uncles, the Barons Adolphe and Alphonse de Rothschild; and of the bridegroom, M. Devaux, chief of the household of the King of the Belgians, and the Baron de Beyens, the Belgian Minister at Paris. And to think that when the couple arrive at Brussels, accompanied by the detectives charged with guarding the wedding presents, they will have to go and live in an immense palace in the Rue de la Loi, with a staircase in white marble, where the detectives will be installed in permanence to guard the wedding presents, the necklaces of pearls, and the emeralds and rubies as big as cob-nuts!

Now that Sarah Bernhardt is once more the lion of the day in London, it may interest the reader to know that her appearance in the "Dame aux Camélias" before a Parisian audience at the Gaité last Thursday was not generally considered satisfactory. The piece, as a whole, was badly played, and the acting of Sarah in particular was found to be full of exaggeration and vulgar effects, good enough for exportation, but not acceptable at Paris. I heard Dumas express great contempt for the whole affair. In the famous death scene he only admitted that Sarah had one fine movement, when she throws up her arms; the rest he said was mere choreography. As for M. Dumalas, Dumas denied that he had any talent; he did not know how to walk even; all the time he seemed to be looking for a lous that Sarah had dropped on the stage.

An important reaction is being prepared against the new law on obligatory and lay primary instruction. In the departments of the west of France, Maine, Anjou, Vendée, Brittany, the reactionaries are triumphing, and the curés have been elected almost everywhere to act on the school-boards caused with the execution of the anti-clerical law. M. Gambetta's journal, *La République Française*, blames the Government for having been wanting in energy in dealing with these "refractory provinces." Meanwhile the *Figaro* has opened a subscription for forming a budget for the foundation of free Christian schools. In less than a week the subscription-list of the *Figaro* amounted to upwards of 400,000 fr., and now the movement has been taken up by the entire Conservative press, both Parisian and departmental, and approved by the Church with a promptitude and unanimity that may well alarm the Radicals. From the point of view of the Conservatives, the combat engaged in is that of the Christians against the Atheists, and, some would add, of the honest folk against the rascals.

On Friday and Saturday nights there were serious disturbances in the Latin Quarter. The students, animated doubtless by reminiscences of Villon and of the brawls of the old *Basoches*, determined to take justice into their own hands, and clear their quarter of the ruffians and parasites of vice with which it is infested, like so many other districts of the town. Unfortunately, the affair ended in a combat with the police, who appear to have acted with extreme brutality, using sabres and knuckle-dusters, and arresting and maltreating the students right and left. Some twenty students were arrested, and six were seriously wounded. The affair has caused great indignation both amongst the students and in the press.

Last Sunday was the anniversary of the entrance of the Versailles troops into Paris in May, 1871. The police made every preparation in view of a Communist manifestation, but nothing serious took place. This year the Socialists were calm. In the course of the afternoon some two thousand persons assembled at Père Lachaise around the graves of the "martyrs." Louise Michel and other orators delivered the usual incendiary and violent speeches, and then all returned peacefully to their homes.

Prince Napoleon's newspaper, *Le Napoléon*, has ceased to appear. *Après* of the ever-increasing isolation of Prince Jérôme, a wit has suggested that he should take advantage of the settlement now being made by the Chamber of Deputies, and demand an indemnity as being a victim of the Coup d'Etat.

T. C.

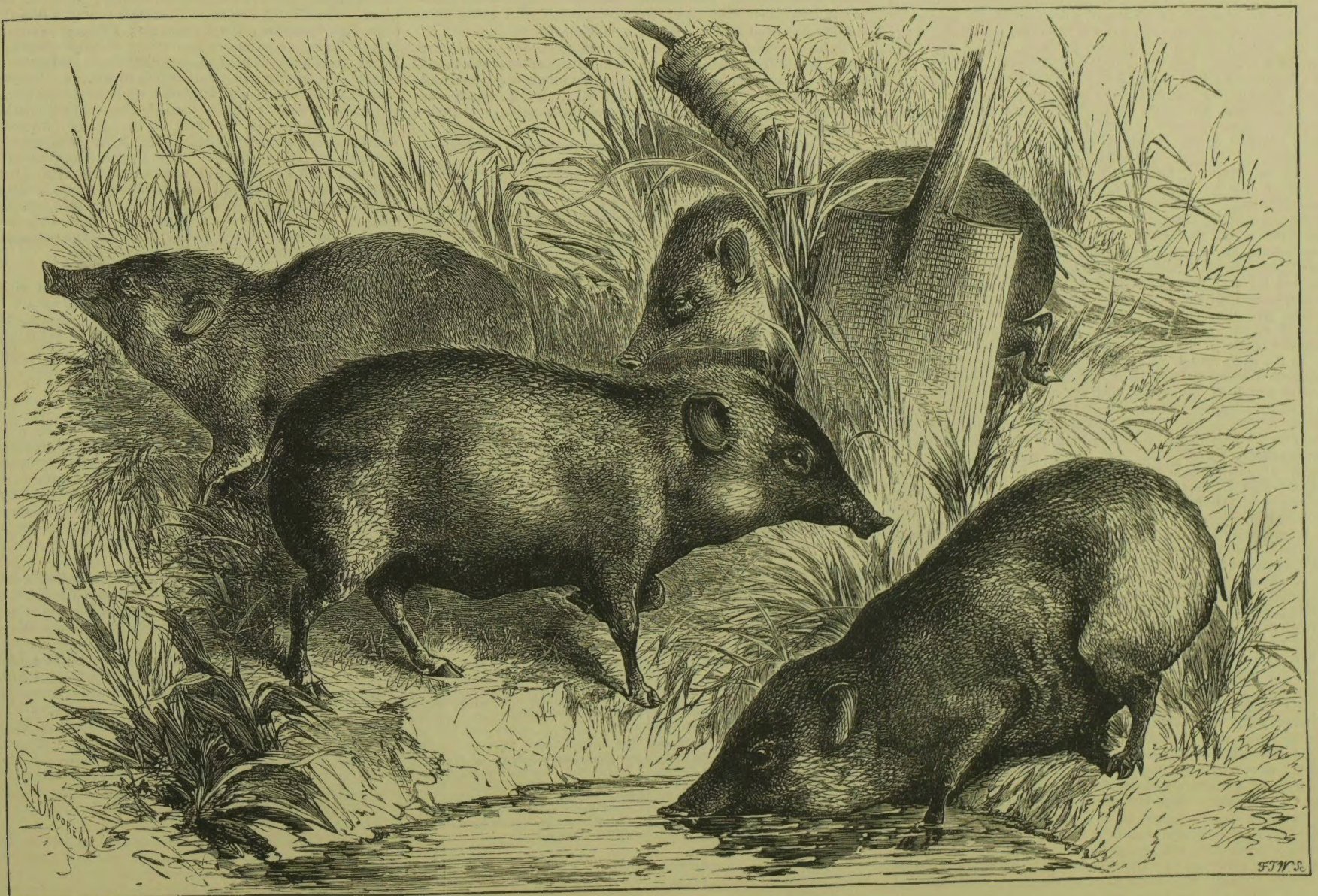
A procession of over 5000 horses took place at Sunderland on Monday. The Mayor and other officials, with the secretaries, Messrs. Wilson and Roger Errington, headed the procession. Over £100 was awarded in prizes.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EGYPT: THE PYRAMIDS DURING AN INUNDATION OF THE NILE.—SEE PAGE 538.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LEICESTER: CHILDREN SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN THE MARKET PLACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PIGMY HOGS FROM INDIA AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Egyptian Question is the topic of the hour in Europe. It was the last matter of moment that engaged the attention of the House of Lords prior to the adjournment for the Whitsuntide Recess, when Earl Granville and the Marquis of Salisbury were found to be substantially in agreement as to the Anglo-French concert at Alexandria. It was, naturally, the subject uppermost in every mind when their Lordships reassembled on Thursday.

The situation was held to be serious in the Lower House the evening the Commons separated for a brief holiday. In the morning papers of Friday, May 26, had been published the joint note presented by the diplomatic agents of England and France to Egypt, and approving and supporting the conditions recommended by Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables. These conditions suggested the removal from Egypt of Arabi Pasha and his two chief colleagues, and the resignation of the Ministry, as the best means of restoring order. Sir Charles Dilke, reticence itself "in the interests of the public service," admitted to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, the advocate of the Porte, that the telegram was substantially correct; and the guarded Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs assured Sir Henry Drummond Wolff that measures had been adopted to protect British subjects in Egypt. But Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not satisfied. The hon. Baronet, in his liveliest vein, said it would be better to secure the pacification of Ireland before attempting the regeneration of Egypt; and begged the Prime Minister to relieve his mind, at least, by undertaking that no force should be employed during the Whitsuntide Recess. Mr. Gladstone could not tie himself down to this promise; but expressed a belief that it would not be necessary to have recourse to force; and it was to be noted that Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Joseph Cowen accorded their support to the position taken up by the Premier. Since then "many things have happened." The Khedive dismissed his Ministry, only to be compelled to reinstate Arabi Pasha as Minister of War on Sunday; and now the power of Tewfik Pasha appears to be wholly grasped by Arabi. A question hereupon arises. Seeing that a serious rebuff has been administered to England and France, and that the European inhabitants of Cairo and Alexandria are taking flight in consequence of threatening manifestations, may it not be asked whether the Foreign Office authorities exercise due judgment in the choice of the aforesaid "diplomatic agents" who act as their mouthpiece in the East?

With Egypt and Ireland the rest of the Session bids fair to be entirely taken up. When will England's turn come?

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEICESTER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, according to previous arrangements, which were mentioned last week in connection with the illustrations we then gave of Leicester and the Abbey Park, visited that town on Monday last. Their Royal Highnesses arrived from London by special train at one o'clock, attended by Lord Colville of Culross, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Colonel Teesdale, and the Countess of Moreton. They were received by the Mayor, Alderman Chambers, and the Reception Committee of the Corporation. The Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry formed an escort to attend the procession of thirty carriages through the town; while the Leicester Volunteers, in their scarlet uniform, furnished the guard of honour, and kept the streets.

From the Midland Railway station to the Market-place, the procession passed through four triumphal arches; the first, one of evergreens, at the station; the second, of an architectural character, in Campbell-street; the third, of more fantastic design, with a band of music stationed on the top; and the fourth, entering the Market-place, an imitation of a quaint old English timbered and red-tiled house, said to be copied from the ancient Market Gatehouse of Leicester. Our present illustration is that of the scene in the gaily decorated Market-place, where six thousand school children, assembled in improvised galleries in front of the Corn Exchange, sang, to the delight of the Prince and Princess, "God Bless the Prince of Wales" and "The National Anthem." Here, too, the Freemasons had assembled, and they presented, through Earl Ferrers, an address to the Prince, the short reply to which was lost amid enthusiastic cheering. Quitting this gay scene through a fifth triumphal arch, the Prince and Princess came in sight of the Gothic clock-tower memorial of Leicester's ancient cross. The tower bears statues of four of Leicester's benefactors—Sir Simon de Montfort, Sir T. White, William Wyggeston, and Alderman Newton. These worthies were now under a canopy of imitation roses, strung on every hand from the pinnacle of the tower across the street. Through a sixth arch, a castellated edifice, the effect of which was heightened by the appearance of red-coated Volunteers in the battlements, the procession wended its way through Belgrave-gate, Belgrave-road, and Sidney-street to the new park, passing through four more arches, including one of Japanese design and a pretty structure of rustic work and flowers. It was everywhere saluted with the cheers of enthusiastic but orderly people.

In the park, which was noticed last week, the Prince and Princess descended from their carriage, and, ascending the mound which is its central feature and commands a good view of the designer's work, were introduced to the park committee, of which Mr. Councillor Underwood is chairman and Mr. Councillor Gimson vice-chairman. The Princess afterwards planted an oak-tree, loud cheers greeting her as, with the silver spade received from the Mayoress, she threw some mould round the roots of the sapling. The Prince, to have his share in the transaction, took a gardener's spade and assisted in the work.

Preceded by the historical mace of Leicester, the Mayor and the Corporation led the way to the platform from which the opening of the park was to be declared, and in front of which already the Mayor's guests were seated. The Mayor eloquently thanked the Prince and Princess for coming, briefly told the story of the Corporation's enterprise in connection with it, and paid due honour to his predecessors and coadjutors, including the present Town Clerk, for their share in the work. Then he presented to the Prince a gold key. With its acceptance the ceremony was completed, and the Prince said, amid cheers, "I declare the park now open."

The Prince and Princess then retired for a while to the pavilion near the lake. This building, which is of Old English style, will in future be the refreshment-room of the park. For the visit of the Prince and Princess it had been divided into two apartments, each luxuriously "appointed" by local art furniture providers, Messrs. James Spencer and Son, of Leicester. The Prince's apartment was hung with old tapestry and furnished as a smoking-room, with settees and easy-chairs upholstered in blue velvet. On the walls, besides shields and trophies, were hung paintings from the Corporation treasures of men famous in the ancient history of Leicester—Henry V., Earl of Huntingdon, and Robert Heyrick, Mayor of Leicester, and a member of Parliament for Leicester towards the end of the sixteenth century. The

Princess's apartment was hung with tapestry, lace curtains, festoon work of silk plush, shields and banners and some valuable pictures belonging to the Corporations.

The day's proceedings were wound up with the Mayor's luncheon in a marquee on an archery ground, which is one of the features of the park. Among the guests were the Lord Chancellor, Lady Selborne, and Miss Palmer, the Bishop of Peterborough, Sir A. Hazlebrigg, Mr. Merewether, Q.C., Recorder of Leicester, General Cameron, Mr. William Winterton (the High Sheriff), Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., and Mrs. M'Arthur, Mr. T. Paget, M.P., and General Burnaby, M.P. The toast of "The Prince and Princess," proposed by the Mayor, was received with great enthusiasm. Their Royal Highnesses quitted Leicester at five o'clock, on their return to London, arriving in time for dinner.

THE PIGMY HOG OF NEPAUL.

For our first knowledge of the existence of a diminutive form of the pig-family in the Sub-Himalayan forests we are indebted to the researches of Mr. Bryan H. Hodgson, formerly Resident at the Court of Nepaul, who described the pigmy hog so long ago as 1847, in an article published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He named it *Porcula Salvania*, from the forests of Saul trees (*Shorea robusta*) in which it is chiefly found. While the wild boar, or a species closely resembling it, abounds all over India, the pigmy hog is exclusively confined, as Mr. Hodgson tells us, to the deep recesses of the primeval forests, where it roams about in herds. It is very rarely seen, even by the natives. A well-known hunter informed Mr. Hodgson that during fifty years' abode in the Saul-forests he had obtained but three or four of these animals to eat, partly owing to their scarcity, and partly to the speed with which the females and young disperse, and to the extraordinary vigour and activity with which the males defend themselves while their families are retreating. Dr. Jerdan, in his volume on the Mammals of India, tells us that the full-grown males live constantly with the herd, which consists of from five to twenty individuals, and are its habitual and resolute defenders against harm. These animals feed principally on roots and bulbs, but also devour bird's nests, eggs, insects, and reptiles. The female has a litter of three to four young ones. Dr. Jerdan adds, that whilst at Darjeeling he in vain endeavoured to procure a specimen from the Sikkim Terai, and Sir Joseph Fayrer, who hunted many years in the Terai, was also unsuccessful in meeting with the Pigmy Hog.

Under these circumstances, it will be readily understood that the authorities of the Zoological Society of London have been much pleased at the recent acquisition of a small herd of these animals, consisting of a male and three females, of which we give an illustration. They were obtained in the Western Doocars of Bhootan by vast trouble and expense, and were brought to England by Mr. B. H. Carew, who has parted with them to the society. They were caught by Mr. Carew's hunters in snares, which were set for them in hundreds, over a range of country twenty miles in extent. Though, on their first arrival, they were very wild, they are already becoming tame and confidential. In its general appearance, the Pigmy Hog is not unlike a small variety of the common boar; but measures only about two feet in length, and has a very small tail. The colour is a nearly uniform brown, slightly shaded with dirty amber. The coat of hair is thin, except upon the back. The Pigmy Hogs will be found by visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens in what is usually called the "Ostrich-House," just beyond the Zebra-House, where a compartment has been specially fitted up for their accommodation.

In consequence of information received from the Essex police, indicating that an attempt either had been or would be made to destroy the Government magazines at Purfleet, extra troops have been sent there from Woolwich, and every precaution has been taken to guard against surprise.

A large quantity of Roman coins has been discovered near the Ham Hill Quarries, Yeovil, by a labourer who was excavating. The coins are in a good state of preservation, and date from A.D. 81 to 182. The spot where the discovery was made was at one time a Roman camp of observation, and overlooks Sedgemoor.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1882.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.	
Trinity Sunday.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah vi. 1-11;	St. James's, noon, probably Rev.
Rev. i. 1-9. Evening Lessons:	Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Gen. xviii., or i. and ii. 1-4; Eph.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev.
iv. 1-17, or Matt. iii.	V. H. Stanton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White,
James Fleming, Bishop of London's	the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Hon. and
Ordination; 3.15 p.m., Rev.	Rev. A. Anson, Rector of Wool-
Archdeacon Hessay; 7 p.m., Rev.	wich.
Berdmoo Compton.	
MONDAY, JUNE 5.	
Accession of George I., King of	British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.,
Greece, 1863.	distribution of medals and prizes.
Royal Institution, general monthly	Royal Harwich Yacht Club, two
meeting, 5 p.m.	days.
Surveyors' Institution, 3 p.m.; annual	Musical Association, 5 p.m., Mr. H.
dinner, 6 p.m.	Hiles "From Rhythmic Pulsation
Society of Engineers, Mr. T. Rymer-	to Classical Outline."
Jones on Railway-Tunnelling in	Mansion House, dinner to Royal
Japan.	Academicians.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 6.	
Trinity Law Sittings begin.	Biblical Archaeology Society, 8 p.m.,
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Mr. E. Lunel on the Epoch of
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor	Joseph, &c.
A. Gamgee on Digestion.	Ascot Races begin.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.	
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	St. John's Foundation School, din-
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	ner, 7 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.,	Yachting: Royal Yorkshire Yacht
Discussion on Providing Officers	Club Regatta, Hull (four days).
and Men for the Navy.	
THURSDAY, JUNE 8.	
Moon's last quarter, 5.9 p.m.	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Corpus Christi.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor	Symphony Concert (for Royal College
Dewar on the Metals.	of Music), St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, elections, 4 p.m.	Ascot Races: Cup Day.
Society of Antiquaries, elections, 8.30.	
FRIDAY, JUNE 9.	
Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor	New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m., (Dr. B.
Burdon Sanderson on the Excita-	Nicholson "Was Hamlet Mad?")
bility of Plants, 9 p.m.	Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m.,	Quætt Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Mr. E. J. Tarver on Italian Renais-	United Service Institution, 3 p.m.,
sance.	General Sir O. Cavenagh on the
Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m., Ru-	Indian Army.
binstein's "Paradise Lost."	
SATURDAY, JUNE 10.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor	Physical Society, 3 p.m.
D. Masson on Poetry.	East of England annual Horse Show,
Albert Hall Operatic Concert, 3 p.m.	Pontefract (three days).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	

THE COURT.

On her Majesty's birthday the Crathie Musical Association went to Balmoral in the morning and sang a long programme of music, chiefly Scottish airs. The official celebration of the auspicious event takes place to-day (Saturday) in the metropolis, the usual trooping of the colours being gone through in the morning at the Horse Guards, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the members of the Royal family in town; the Ministerial banquets and the illumination of the West-End taking place in the evening. Various military promotions have been made in honour of the occasion.

Lord Carlingford arrived at Balmoral last Saturday as Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and, with the Very Rev. Principal Caird, joined the Royal dinner party.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service on Whit Sunday at Crathie church; Principal Caird officiating. The Rev. Principal and Lord Carlingford again dined with her Majesty.

The Queen is enjoying her retirement in the Highlands, and every day finds her in some favourite locality of this picturesque district, she oftentimes passing hours in sketching. Her Majesty has visited Mrs. Campbell at the Manse, as well as various other friends on the Royal domain.

Sheriffs Hanson and Ogg have been knighted, in commemoration of her Majesty's recent visit to Epping Forest.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, and the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., and attended by the great officers of state, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, entered the saloon at eleven o'clock, when the concert immediately commenced.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of turquoise blue and silver brocade, trimmed with Honiton lace, braided with broad bands of silver. Corsage to correspond. Head-dress: A tiara of diamond stars, and diamond ornaments. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of brown and viege d'or satin, handsomely draped with flounces of Brussels lace. Head-dress: A tiara of turquoise and diamonds. Ornaments: Turquoise and diamonds. Orders: The Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The artists were Mesdames Albani, Christine Nilsson, Patey, and Rose Hersee, Herr Gura and Signor Mierzwinsky. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 170 performers, were selected from the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and the Royal Italian Opera, together with her Majesty's band.

The last of her Majesty's Lévées for the season will be held by the Prince of Wales on the 17th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince's life is a busy one, and the past week has been no exception. His Royal Highness, and the Princess, with the Crown Prince of Denmark, accompanied Princess Louise of Lorne to Euston Station, on Thursday week, to take leave on her departure for Canada. The Prince presided the same evening at the annual dinner of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street, and the next day he dined at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), given at the same place. The Crown Prince of Denmark brought his visit to a close last Saturday, the Prince and Princess accompanying him to Victoria Station on his return to Copenhagen. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday, the Prince and Princess went to Leicester to open the new People's Park, named the Abbey Park. The Prince on his return presided at the annual dinner of the 2nd Life Guards, at the residence of the Marquis of Abergavenny in Dover-street. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with Princesses Victoria and Maud, visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday. The Prince left town afterwards for Great Yarmouth, returning for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday. The Princess, who remained at Marlborough House, went to the performance of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the Gaiety Theatre.

Prince and Princess Christian went on a short visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury last Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Albany at Claremont on Whit Monday.

The Duke of Albany, president of the Royal Society of Literature, has accepted the invitation of the council to dine with the Fellows of that body. Next Monday his Royal Highness will visit Eton College and inaugurate the memorial of the Etonian officers slain during the Afghan and South African campaigns; the remainder of the week will be passed by their Royal Highnesses at Coworth Park, Sunningdale, for Ascot Races. On the 26th the Prince and Princess go to Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea on their charitable mission; and on July 8 they will visit the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage at Strawberry Hill. His Royal Highness was represented at the funeral of the Duke of Grafton by Lord Colville of Culross.

Mr. Francis Darwin is collecting his late father's letters as material for a biography, and will be much obliged to those possessing letters written by the late Mr. Darwin who may be willing to lend them for this purpose. Mr. Darwin's address is Down, Beckenham.

Albert Young, charged with writing a letter containing a threat to kill the Queen and other members of the Royal family, was found guilty yesterday week at the Central Criminal Court and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth.

A concert was given at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, on Thursday evening, by the Hon. Mrs. Newdegate, the songs and glees being selected solely from Shakspeare's plays; and Locke's music to "Macbeth" was sung, accompanied by full orchestral band. Scenes from the third and fifth acts of "Othello" were given in character.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded a gold chronometer to the German Consul at Hull as a reward to Captain William Simpson, of that port, for saving the lives of seven of his Majesty's subjects at sea; and also £20 to the crews of two Hull fishing-smacks for rescuing two crews of German ships in the recent gales.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

On Tuesday the Senate approved the bill for the prolongation of the commercial treaties, as well as the resolutions prescribing the course to be adopted in future as regarded such treaties. The Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill for organising rifle competitions; and a bill has been presented to provide for 2,000,000 lire (£80,000) annually for eight years, to be expended in works at the arsenals of Spezia, Venice, and Tarento.

SPAIN.

At a Cabinet Council held in Madrid yesterday week it was decided to reduce the tariffs immediately to a certain extent; to effect a further reduction in five years, subject to the reciprocity of other nations, and the opinion of the Spanish industrial classes; and a further reduction, making 15 per cent in all, in ten years. The Minister of Finance stated that the bondholders of London, Paris, and Amsterdam were disposed to accept the conversion of the debt.

The Madrid Official Gazette of Tuesday has published the law relating to the conversion of the consolidated debt. It gives to the holders of the exterior debt six months to accept the scheme, allowing a small percentage to those who present their bonds for conversion within two months.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill regulating the commercial relations of Spain with her colonies.

In opening a Congress of School Teachers at Madrid on Sunday, the King declared his determination to assist in raising the standard of Spanish professors to that of European nations generally.

Small bands of Carlist rebels have appeared in Catalonia, and symptoms of a rising are reported in the Basque provinces; but these movements are not deemed important.

PORTUGAL.

On Monday the Chamber of Deputies adopted the commercial convention conceding to England the most favoured nation treatment, and abolishing the exemption of British subjects residing in Portugal from taxation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter to Count Beust, has granted his request to be relieved from his post of Ambassador in Paris and placed upon the retired list. The Emperor at the same time expresses the most grateful appreciation of the Count's services.

At the annual meeting of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Sciences, last week, Sir Henry Rawlinson was elected a foreign honorary member, in place of the late Mr. Darwin.

Johann Richter, shoemaker, and editor of a Social Democratic paper, has been convicted at Vienna of high treason, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

GERMANY.

Prince Alexander, who is believed to be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the German Emperor, arrived in Berlin on Thursday week, and went with his Majesty to a review at Potsdam. Prince Bismarck is improving in health.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor on Sunday paid a visit to St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the fête of the Ismailoff Regiment of the Guards.

Reports come from St. Petersburg, by way of Berlin, that the Czar has decided on a policy of conciliation and reform. One commission has been appointed to inquire as to the expediency of developing local institutions, and various others are in process of formation. General Loris Melikoff apparently takes the lead in this "new departure."

AMERICA.

A banquet was given on the 24th ult. at the British Legation at Washington in honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria.

The Senate has passed the bill for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award Fund among the sufferers from the Confederate cruisers and claimants who paid war premiums, thus reviving the Alabama Court. The Court is to make the distribution. The bill passed in the form already settled by the House, and it now goes to the President. The Senate rejected an amendment admitting underwriters to share in the amount awarded. This disposes of a controversy which had been before Congress ever since England paid the award.

The Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed to recommend an appropriation of 50,000 dols. to defray the cost of sending American exhibits to the coming Fish Exhibition in London.

The Central Council of the Irish National Land League has issued an address stating that since the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke there has been a great decrease in the subscriptions in America, and appealing urgently for renewed efforts in order to raise its funds.

CANADA.

Queen Victoria's birthday was appropriately celebrated throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Carling has been sworn in as Postmaster-General, and Mr. Costigan as Minister of Inland Revenue, in succession to Mr. Aikins, who is expected to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. It is stated that Sir Alexander Galt will enter the Cabinet as Finance Minister; Sir S. L. Tilley, who at present holds that post, replacing him as High Commissioner for the Dominion in London.

A violent earthquake took place on the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, on the 3rd ult. Churches, public buildings, and several houses were destroyed.

The Government of South Australia mean to have a railway constructed at once from Port Darwin to Pine Creek, a distance of 120 miles.

A new palace has been erected, at a cost of over a million dollars, for the King of Siam, and 400 tons of furniture, valued at half a million dollars, have arrived to be placed in it.

A collision between two passenger-trains occurred on Tuesday morning near Heidelberg, by which eight passengers were killed and many others injured.

The Cape Government Emigration Agent has sent out to the colony during the month of May 620 emigrants. In the corresponding month of last year 225 were sent out. The total number sent since Jan. 1 is 1967, against 1236 in the corresponding period of last year.

An extraordinary tricycle journey has been accomplished by the vice-president of the Lyons Bicycle Club, accompanied by his wife, on a two-seated "machine." The travellers went from Lyons, through Nice, Genoa, and Rome, to Naples, returning via Florence and Turin, the whole journey representing a distance of some 2300 miles.

The Daily News correspondent at Maritzburg telegraphs that John Dunn having summoned his chiefs to assemble they refused, but named a day when they were going to meet the British Resident, and told him to be present if he had anything to say to them. The situation, the Correspondent adds, is highly critical, and serious bloodshed might occur at any moment, though he believes the Zulus will be slow to begin.

FINE ARTS.

The concluding notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition is unavoidably held over till next week.

A loan exhibition of Scandinavian Industrial Art has been organised in the "Lord President's Court" of the South Kensington Museum. The examples date from the earliest period to the present time, and many have been liberally contributed from public and private collections in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The exhibition affords ample illustrations of the various phases of a little-known national art that is masculine, spirited, and quaint, rich and elaborate, and that seems, curiously enough, to reveal Oriental influence. Its earliest characteristics were probably derived from the Byzantine through the Romanesque, by way of the great northward channel of the Rhine.

The two fine pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, "On the Alert" and "A Foraging Party," which we reviewed on their exhibition last season at Mr. Lefèvre's gallery, in King-street, St. James's, have been etched by Mr. A. Gilbert, and are now published by Mr. Lefèvre. Mr. Gilbert accomplished his difficult task admirably; the textures of the animals, in particular, are rendered with rare spirit and decision; in short, the etchings are worthy at once of the painter, the engraver, and the house from which they are issued. Mr. Lefèvre has also published a capital etching by Victor Lhullier from "Brothers of the Brush," the quaint picture by Eyre Crowe, exhibited at the Academy in 1873, representing house painters at work on a tall ladder.

Messrs. Dowdeswell have added in their gallery in Bond-street, to De Neuville's "Cemetery of St. Privat," the exhibition of which we have already announced, two recently painted pictures by the same distinguished French battle-painter, and equally worthy of him, representing "Saving the Queen's Colours at Isandula," and "The Last Sleep of the Brave" (Messrs. Coghill and Melville). These new works are reproduced in "facsimile colour" by the National Fine-Art Association.

Messrs. Mansell and Co., of Oxford-street, are publishing a series of photographic reproductions of the greater portion of the "Liber Studiorum" drawings, taken from the original, and also of the "England and Wales." The announcement will be welcome to lovers of Turner, and we need not add that photography is never so successfully employed as in reproducing works in monochrome.

Mr. Dunthorne, of Vigo-street, Regent-street, has issued a very charming addition to the collection of modern etchings. It is by John Park, after Hamilton Macallum's picture, entitled "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1880. The etcher has been very successful in reproducing the luminous effect of the picture.

Sir P. Cunliffe Owen distributed the prizes to the successful students in the Female School of Art last week at Freemasons' Hall. During the past year the students won twelve national awards in competition with all the schools of art. The students who had received instruction in the various branches of art education numbered 203. Among the numerous prizes were the following:—The Queen's Gold Medal to Miss Mary E. Harding; the Queen's Scholarship to Constance Wood; the Clothworkers' Scholarship of 20 guineas, Mary E. Harding; the Gilchrist Scholarship of £50, Ottilie A. Bodé; Ditto medal, Lillian Abraham; and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts Scholarship, Dora Crittenden. The National Silver medals were awarded to Florence Reason, Ethel Chapman, and Mary E. Carter.

The Report of the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition, 1881, has been issued. The admissions were considerably fewer than in the preceding year, but the sales amounted to £12,210 11s., as against £11,753 7s. 6d., in 1880, and were only exceeded in 1875. Out of the sum of £2000 voted for Art Expenditure by the City Council was purchased Mr. D. G. Rossetti's "Daute's Dream," and, owing to the large price of this work, only two other pictures were purchased by the Corporation—viz., "Market Place, Verona," in tempera, by J. O'Connor, and "Landscape," in water-colours, by J. McDougal.

A literary and scientific institute, museum, and school of art was inaugurated at Berwick-on-Tweed last Tuesday by Colonel Milne-Holme, M.P., and Mr. Jerningham, M.P., assisted by the Mayor and Corporation.

On Wednesday morning the Mayor of Cardiff, accompanied by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., declared the new Free Library building open. The cost of erection has been £9000. Among the contributors to the art gallery was the late Mr. Menelaus, whose gifts represent a monetary value of £10,000, while Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., has given a picture worth £1000.

An exhibition of works of modern artists, consisting of drawings in black-and-white and water-colour, and oil paintings, executed, with one or two exceptions, only for Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous illustrated publications, will be opened on June 1 on the premises of that house, in Belle Sauvage-yard. A spacious and well-lighted room has been devoted to the display of this selection, numbering altogether 537 works, the majority of which are original productions.

The Horners' Company of London, with a view of encouraging technical education, have, with the permission of the Lord Mayor, decided to hold an Exhibition of Articles Ancient and Modern, whether British or foreign, made of horn, or of which horn is a component part, but excluding works in ivory, bone, or tortoiseshell, at the Mansion House, on Oct. 18, 19, and 20 next. Prizes will be given to exhibitors being members of the trade.

The new libraries buildings at Birmingham were opened on Thursday.

The annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball is fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Monday, the 19th inst.

The members of the 2nd Life Guards Club held their annual regimental dinner at 34, Dover-street (the Marquis of Abergavenny's), on Monday evening. The Prince of Wales, Colonel in Chief of the regiment, dined with the company.

About seventy Jewish emigrants from Russia arrived in London last Saturday to proceed to America by the aid of the Jewish relief committees. Among them are whole families who had lost everything they possessed.

In our recent notice of the lamented deaths of Mr. W. S. Dugdale, of Merevale Hall, Warwickshire, and Mr. Pogmore and his son, from injuries suffered by them in attempting to rescue the men underground at the Baxterley Colliery, near Atherstone, the total number of lives sacrificed to that brave and generous effort was considerably underrated. We are informed that thirty-nine volunteers went down the shaft, of whom thirty-three were more or less severely burnt, and twenty-three have died. Eight men and a boy were already entombed in the colliery, and these have also perished. A fund is being subscribed for the relief of their destitute families; and the Rev. T. J. C. Gardner, of Baddesley Vicarage, Atherstone, will receive contributions to this fund.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

The grand international festivities of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, upon the occasion of the opening of the St. Gothard Railway from Lucerne to Milan, terminated on Wednesday last week, having commenced on Sunday, as was stated in our last publication. Those English readers who desire a concise and authentic report upon the great engineering works of this line may be recommended to procure from Messrs. E. and F. N. Spon, of Charing-cross, a pamphlet written last year by Mr. C. G. Ethelston, civil engineer, who had carefully inspected the works and obtained correct official information upon all points of detail. Two plans in outline, showing respectively the north and the south approach to the great Alpine tunnel, form part of Mr. Ethelston's pamphlet; showing the spiral tunnels of Pfaffensprung, Wattingen, and Leggstein, with the extraordinary windings and turnings of the line near Wasen; and those of Freggio, Prato, Piano Rotondo, and Travi, on the Italian side. These ascending spirals, cut in the heart of the mountain masses, are even more wonderful than the main tunnel from Goescheneu to Airolo, which is nine miles and a quarter in length. We should advise every traveller who means this year to go by the St. Gothard to furnish himself with Mr. Ethelston's brief description, and also with one of the new German maps of the railway. Our illustration this week shows the scenery of the Maderan Valley, between Amsteg and Wasen, going up the Reuss from Altdorf towards the Alpine passes.

HORSE-RACING IN SIBERIA.

Our Special Artist lately travelling in Siberia, Mr. A. Larsen, whose Sketches of a more recent journey in search of the survivors of the Jemmette Arctic expedition have appeared in this Journal, had before then supplied us with a variety of other illustrations of the scenery and the people of Asiatic Russia. Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, situated on the banks of the rivers Angara and Irkut, sixty versts from the shore of Lake Baikal, reminded him of London in one particular—namely, that it was a city enveloped in fog; but this is only in autumn and in winter, as soon as the lake is frozen the air becomes delightfully clear. Winter at Irkutsk, as in Canada, is the season of sport and pleasure, in spite of the cold, which is less disagreeably felt than in our English climate. The Irkutsk horse-races, of which Mr. Larsen furnishes an illustration, are conducted in a manner different from that to which we are accustomed in this country. Instead of the horses being ridden, they are driven in a sledge; but though a pair of horses are seen attached to this vehicle, only one of them is pulling; the other is urged to gallop merely for the example and encouragement of the horse which draws the sledge. If the sincere galloper should become idle or troublesome, or his example seem to be needless, the driver can easily cast him loose and go on with a single horse. The training for a race is very severe, and takes at least three weeks; it would kill most English horses. The animal is frequently ridden till it is covered with sweat, and is then left, tied up in the open field, under the sharp night frost, probably to harden its muscles. Not a drop of water is given during forty-eight hours before the race. The horse which has run before knows that the race is coming on, by a particular sign that accompanies this singular treatment; the hair of the head, between the ears, as well as the tail, being tied up in a leather strap. It is believed that the horse will feel incited by pride and ambition to do his very best against all competitors to win the race. The Governor-General of Siberia usually presides, with a brilliant staff of attendant officers, at the Irkutsk races, and will sometimes act as judge or umpire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH.

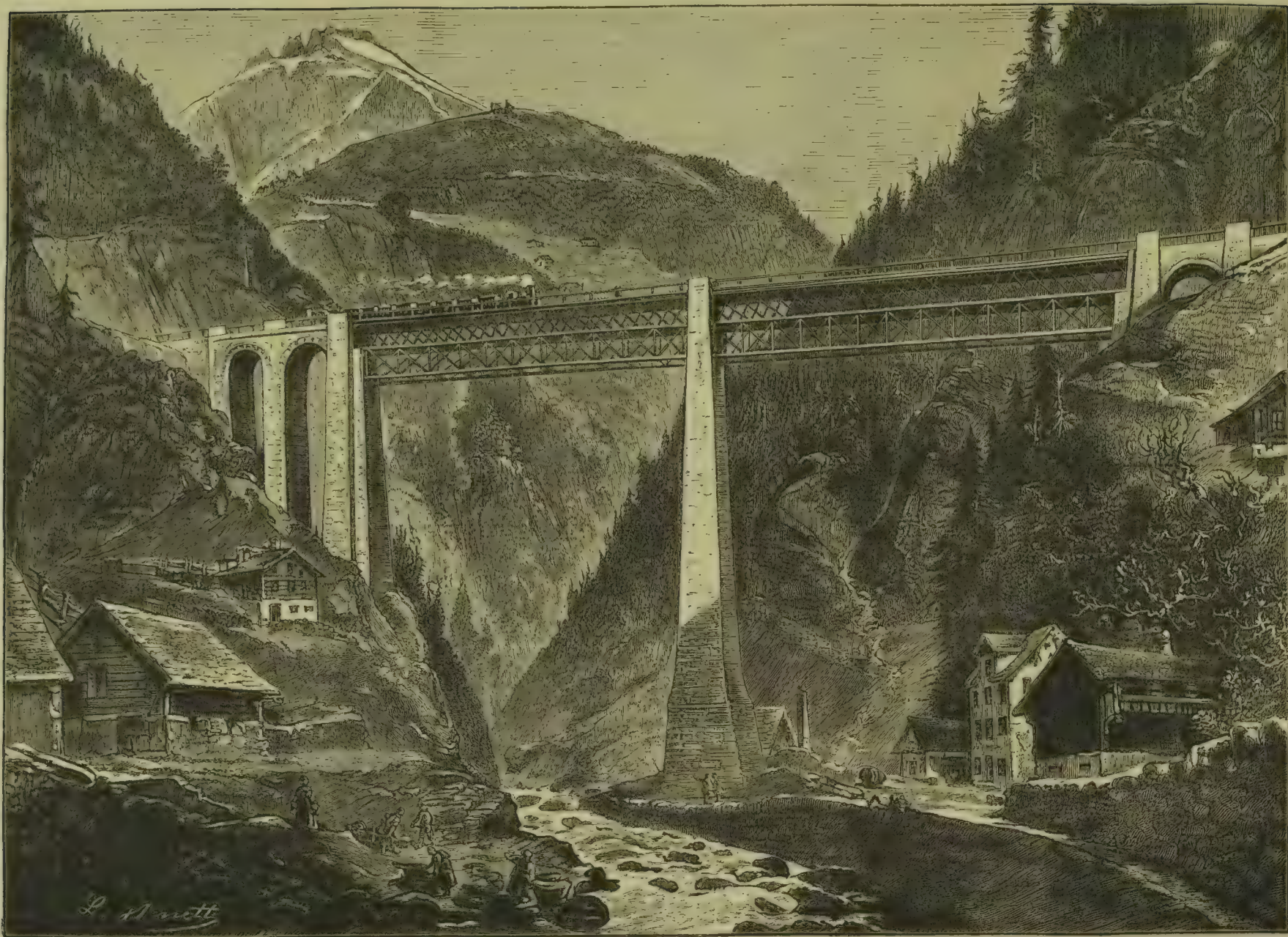
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Wednesday last, opened the New Municipal Buildings at Great Yarmouth, of which an illustration appears, with many other views of the town and neighbourhood, in this Number of our Journal. The Prince, accompanied by Colonel Teesdale and Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, arrived from London about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. He was met at the Southtown Station by Lord Suffield, the Hon. H. C. Denison, Colonel Miller, and Lieutenant Wilson; and drove at once to the residence of Mr. S. Nightingale, Shadingfield Lodge, South Beach, where he stayed the night. The town of Yarmouth had prepared a festive welcome for his Royal Highness; triumphal arches were erected outside the railway station, and along the route to South Beach there was a profuse display of bunting. The streets were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a glimpse of the Prince, and the cheering was loud and hearty. The Prince dined with the officers of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, and subsequently visited the local aquarium, where the London Gaiety Company appeared in one of their popular burlesques.

The New Municipal Buildings, which were inaugurated next day, are shown in one of our illustrations. They have been erected at a cost of about £30,000, the contractors being Messrs. J. W. Lacey and Sons, of Norwich, and the architect Mr. J. B. Pearce, also of Norwich. The new buildings will be used for the transaction of local public business of various descriptions. The entrance-hall is 80 ft. by 24 ft., and is exceedingly handsome. The court-room, for the holding of the quarter sessions, is 49 ft. by 32 ft., and every care has been taken in the construction of this compartment, the ventilation being excellent and the acoustic properties good. The assembly-room is, of course, the main attraction of the hall. It is lofty, and is 100 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, accommodation being provided for about 500 persons. The police court is 37 ft. by 32 ft. A platform at the east will be for the magistrates, the public sitting at the north; whilst the arrangements for the solicitors, witnesses, and others are satisfactory. All the courts are fitted up with pitch pine.

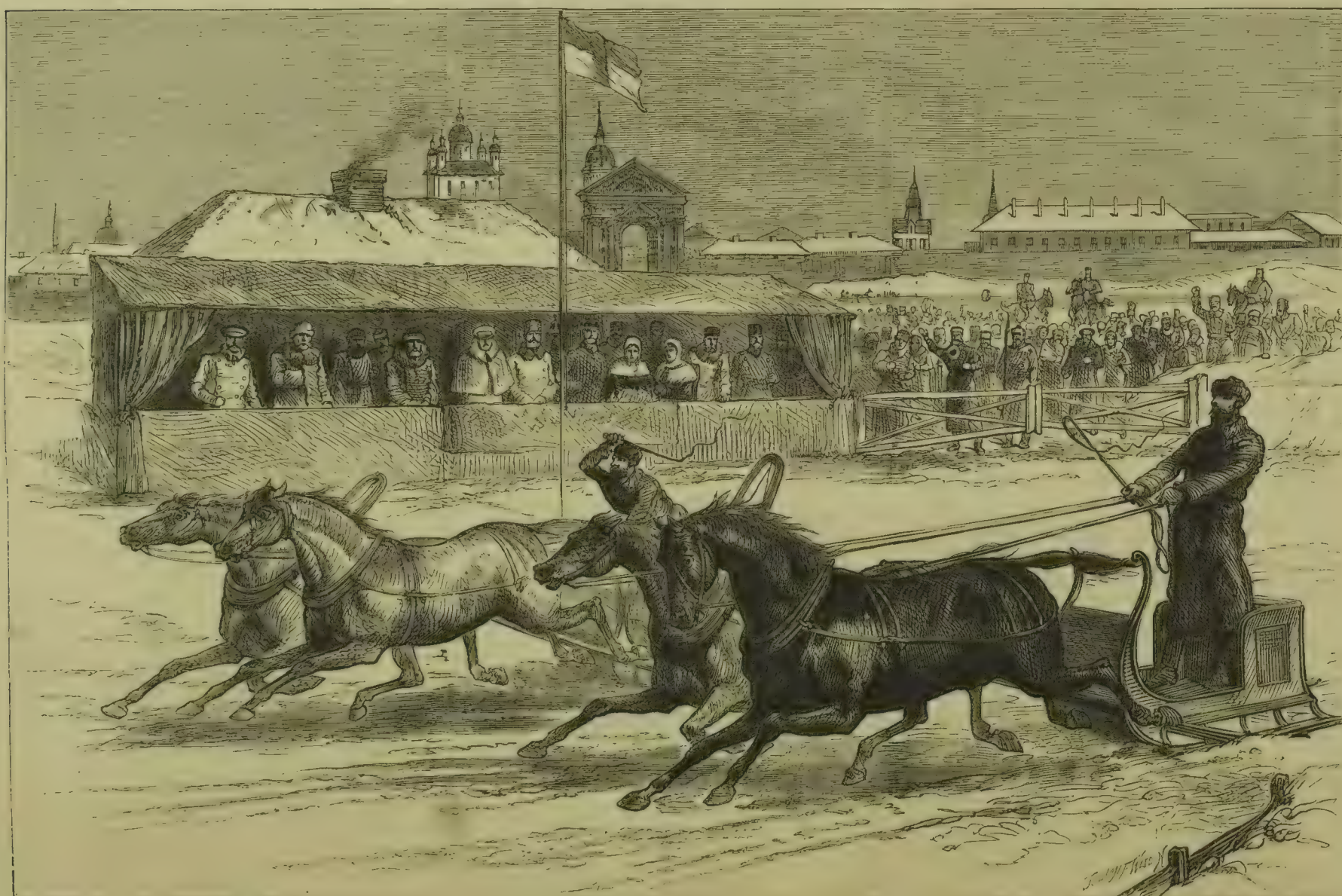
The opening ceremony was performed by the Prince of Wales at noon on Wednesday. Among those present with his Royal Highness were Lord Suffield, Count Herbert Bismarck, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, the Mayors of Scarborough and of other provincial towns. The Prince was met at the main entrance by the Mayor of Yarmouth and the building committee, and was presented with a silver key. Having unlocked the door, the Prince, with the other distinguished guests, proceeded to the sessions court, where his Royal Highness was presented with an illuminated address bound in red morocco. The Prince made a suitable reply. Luncheon was afterwards served in the large hall.

Lord Derby, at the half-yearly audit of his Cheshire estates, returned to his tenants 20 per cent of their rent; and Sir Charles Legard has returned 15 per cent of the half-year's rents to his tenants on the Ganton and other estates.

Next Monday Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain will produce at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, a new piece by Arthur Law and Hamilton Clark, entitled "Nobody's Fault;" and Mr. Corney Grain will give, for the first time, his new musical sketch for the season, entitled "Small and Early."



OPENING OF THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY: VIADUCT ON THE MADERAN VALLEY.—SEE PAGE 543.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SIBERIA: HORSE-RACING AT IRKUTSK.—SEE PAGE 543.



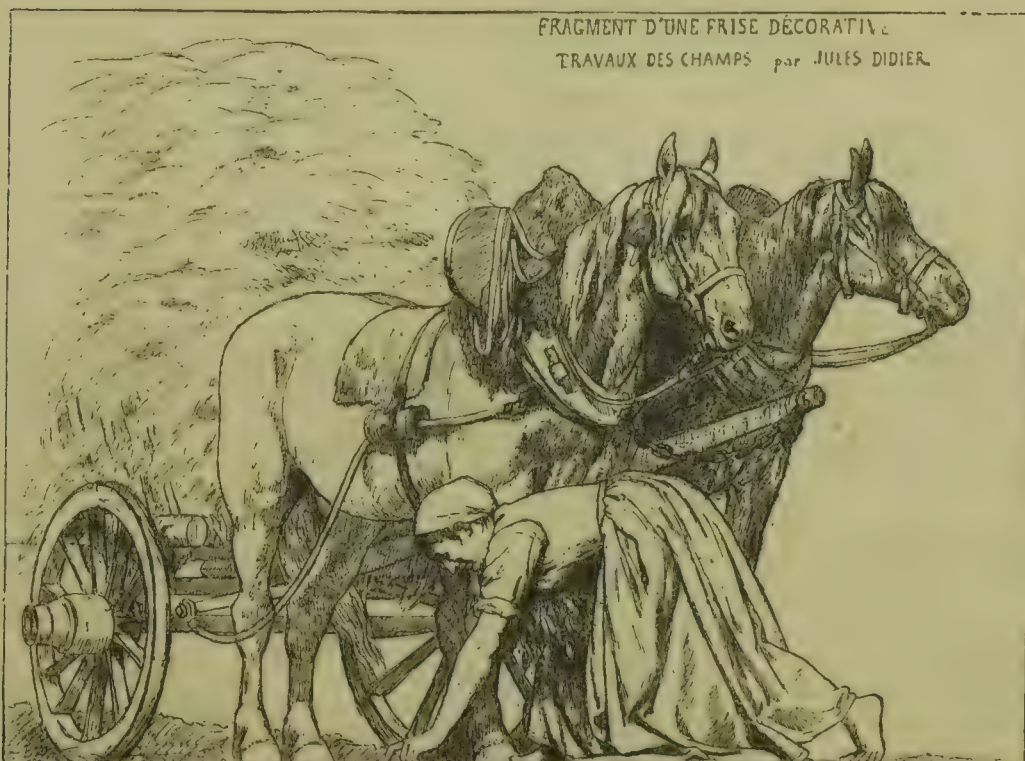
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HOMER. A FRAGMENT, BY LECOMTE DU NOUY.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying on Thursday week to an address from Cork, expressed the earnest hope that the improvement already to be observed in the state of the country would increase, and that it would not be needful to employ the severer powers which the Government had found it their duty to ask for. But it would be his duty, if crime and illegal combination continued, to enforce the law vigorously, though calmly and impartially. It would be his first duty to try to restore confidence, but he could only succeed in this if those who desired the prosperity of Ireland would assert their independence and aid the Government to establish order.

Earl Spencer received deputations last Saturday from the Royal Horticultural Society and the Royal Irish Academy; and in reply to their addresses said that the injury done to Ireland by the terrible deed perpetrated on the day of his return had been very great. The knowledge he had of Irishmen led him to the belief that the mass of people in the country shared in the hatred of the crimes recently committed. He said the objects the Government had at heart were to free all classes from the bane of illegal combinations, and to give honest men the privilege of living peaceably with their neighbours.

In the course of his reply to a deputation from the Limerick Corporation at Dublin Castle, on Tuesday, Lord Spencer said he hoped soon to be able to release the last suspect from jail. His Lordship added an appeal to the Irish people to assist in checking and punishing outrages as well as intimidation.

A field-day was held in Dublin on Tuesday, preparatory to the Queen's Birthday Review, which is to take place to-day (Saturday), and all the troops in garrison marched to Phoenix Park, where the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary inspected them. The force included five infantry regiments with the Coldstream Guards, two cavalry regiments, and three batteries of artillery. Earl Spencer had an escort of mounted dragoons, while the Chief Secretary was protected by a number of police in plain clothes. Countess Spencer was present.

Replying to an address presented to him in Dublin yesterday week, Cardinal McCabe denounced in the strongest possible terms the Phoenix Park murders. He believed, he said, they had been planned abroad, and carried out by imported assassins; but the fact was that they were still at large, and it might be were still in Dublin. Archbishop McCabe was on Monday enthroned as Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Dublin, and in replying to addresses subsequently presented to him he expressed his belief that, in spite of the ominous shadows which now loomed over Ireland, there was yet a bright future in store for it.

Government have offered a reward of £2000 for information leading to the arrest of the murderers of Mrs. H. Smythe, in the county of Westmeath, on April 2.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted unto William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett-Coutts her Royal license and authority to be called and known by the names of William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts.

The exhibition of rhododendrons by John Waterer and Sons will again be held in the gardens of Cadogan-place, Sloane-street. The exhibition will open on Monday next.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH: VIEW OF GREAT YARMOUTH, FROM GORLESTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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GREAT YARMOUTH.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to this important seaport town of Norfolk, the county of his own habitation in the season of a country gentleman's life at home, is a proper occasion for us to present some illustrations of that place and its neighbourhood. An account of the proceedings on Tuesday, with the opening of the New Municipal Buildings, will be found at another page of this journal.

The East Anglian region, comprising Norfolk and Suffolk, dips gradually, both from its northern and from its southern divisions, towards a part of its circumference near the sea-coast, where the low level forms a small Fenland, bearing some resemblance, probably, to what the greater Fenland of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire used to be while its rivers and shallow lakes were still undammed and undrained. Three East Anglian rivers, the Yare, the Bure, and the Waveney, with their tributary streams from the east, the north, and the south, come to meet each other in a flat seaward district, on the border of the two counties, where it seems as if there was once a broad inlet of the German Ocean, similar to the Wash, till the upheaval of the shore, or the deposit of mud, converted its bed into a solid piece of land. The middle river is the Yare, flowing, with the Wensum, from Norwich to Yarmouth, and there receiving the Waveney from Suffolk, on the one hand, and the Bure on the other; but this last-named river, with the Ant and the Thurne, in a flat country northward, forms a number of "Broads," as the shallow lakes are called in East Anglia, delightful waters for fishing. Let us here commend, to the English summer tourist and the fisherman, an excellent little "Handbook to the Rivers and Broads of Norfolk and Suffolk," by Mr. G. Christopher Davies, of Norwich, which is published, with a large-scale map, by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons. But our present concern is to keep to Yarmouth.

It must be observed, however, that the approaching confluence of the three rivers above mentioned, at the back of Yarmouth inland, makes a large sheet of water called Breydon, only three miles from the sea, and reached by its tides. The town is situated on a peninsula between the sea, the Yare, and Breydon Water, with the Bure direct from the north. Here, for several miles, the sea-coast is low and flat, but it rises in sand-cliffs beyond Gorleston, to the south, and at Caister, in the opposite direction. Gorleston, two or three miles from Great Yarmouth, is also an outlet of the Yare, and was formerly called Little Yarmouth, which accounts for Yarmouth, the principal town, being styled Great. It is distant from London about 120 miles, and twenty from Norwich. The population, including that of Gorleston and Southtown, is between forty and fifty thousand. Their staple industry is the herring fishery, and the curing and export trade of herring, "Yarmouth bloaters" having a wide commercial renown. There is also considerable trade in the agricultural produce of Norfolk and Suffolk, and manufactures of different kinds, with boat-building, rope, net, and sail making, and the import of foreign merchandise.

Yarmouth is a very ancient corporate borough, apparently from times before the Norman Conquest, but received a Charter of enfranchisement from King John, and was invested with further municipal dignities by Charles II. and by Queen Anne. Its heraldic shield displays an odd combination of the forepart of three lions with three herrings' tails; a ship, of the most primitive type, is engraved on the common seal of the borough; and the municipal insignia comprise, with two maces and a sword of justice, a silver-gilt oar, to symbolise the maritime pursuits of the townsfolk. There are some old mural fortifications, the Black Friars' Tower and other towers still remaining, with parts of the town wall, but the gates have disappeared. Yarmouth was held by a garrison of the Parliamentary army during the Civil Wars, but its history has generally been peaceful.

Standing on the Denes, as the open level grounds between the sea and the inner water are locally styled, this town has an airy and salubrious position. Its haven, constructed by artificial cuttings, several times repeated, across the strip of land, has cost from first to last a million of money—a million and a half, including all the outworks; the North and South Piers, framed of massive oaken piles and beams, running out three quarters of a mile, with two auxiliary breakwaters, and leaving an entrance 200 ft. wide; the depth of water at low tide on the bar is 9 ft. 6 in., but from 15 ft. 6 in. to 17 ft. at high spring tides. The Great Yarmouth Harbour Commissioners have jurisdiction over the rivers up to Norwich, to Coltishall, and to Beccles. The North and South Quays, the Marine Parade and Esplanade, with a seaside promenade of three miles, the bridges over the Yare and Bure, and other improvements of the site, render the modern town both commodious and agreeable; and it is well paved, drained, and lighted. The older part of Yarmouth, adjacent to the earliest haven, which was a former channel of the Yare, the most northern outlet, long ago choked up with sand, is more quaint than convenient. It was hemmed in by the old town walls and the river; and the intersecting parallel lines, of narrow streets and close-built "Rows," or alleys, to the number of 156, have been compared by Charles Dickens to the form of a Gridiron. These Rows are usually six feet wide, but their overhanging upper storeys often come within three feet of each other, so that opposite neighbours at their windows can almost shake hands from side to side of the street. They are inhabited by the families of fishermen, sailors, and labourers; but some of the houses, even in these narrow lanes, were once the handsome mansions of opulent merchants. The pavement is of round pebbles from the beach, and the only carriages that can pass are wheel-barrows, or one-horse trollies, called "Yarmouth carts," made very narrow, with the wheels beneath, instead of outside, the body of the vehicle. "Kitty Witches' Row" is 4½ ft. wide at one end, and but thirty inches wide at the other; it was named, some say, from a Mr. Christopher Wych; another story, which seems mythical, is that there was a peculiar tribe of witches called "Kitty Witches" in that part of England. The records of the Yarmouth Corporation, indeed, in the year 1645 show that Mr. Hopkins, the professional witchfinder, was commissioned to employ his skill in hunting out such wicked persons, and to be paid his accustomed fee.

The Old Parish Church, that of St. Nicholas, is the largest parish church in England, being wider than most of our great cathedrals, though not equal to these in length. Its entire width, not including the transepts, is but 110 ft., the aisles being 39 ft. wide and the nave 30 ft. wide; the nave is 140 ft. long and the chancel 90 ft.; the general height is 42 ft., and the spire is 168 ft. high. It was founded by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, a Suffolk man, Abbot of Thetford and Bishop of Norwich, in the reign of William Rufus; but little of the Norman building is left. The grand aisles of the nave are wholly of early English architecture; and these, with the comparative narrowness of the nave in the middle, have a very striking effect. There is room here for a congregation of five thousand people, but during three hundred years, until 1861, the church was partitioned by walls dividing the chancel and its aisles from the nave, while the south aisle was allowed to fall into a ruinous condition. This

has been rebuilt, and other extensive restorations have been accomplished of late years, with equal liberality and good taste, mainly by the efforts of Archdeacon Nevill. But St. Nicholas's Church three centuries ago must have been far more splendid than it is now, the chancel then being most richly decorated, and numerous chapels in the aisles filled with every kind of costly adornment.

The Old Market-place, nearly three acres in extent, with several public buildings, charity schools and other institutions, and good houses and shops on the opposite side, is an important feature of the town. Near this, an avenue of trees leads to the Fishermen's Hospital, where a statue of St. Peter, the patron of fishermen, in a cupola above the gateway, overlooks a group representing Charity, a woman protecting a naked child, in the centre of the front yard. Twenty aged fishermen and their wives, but with no children, reside in this hospital, and receive half-a-crown a week to live upon. The Black Friars' Tower, constructed of brickwork and faced with flints set in a chequered pattern, was built in 1337, taking its name from the adjacent Convent of a monastic Order; but this, as well as the South-east tower, which stands two hundred yards from it, semi-circular in form, projecting beyond the town wall, belongs to the old fortifications of Yarmouth. There was a Castle or Keep, with four turrets, in the centre of the old town, but it was demolished in the seventeenth century.

The Old Borough Jail, more commonly styled the Toll-house, from the customary receipt of tolls by the Bailiff in the principal Chamber, has an antiquity of six hundred years. The Early English stone doorway, and the two windows with cinque foil heads, the external gallery and staircase, and the sculptured town arms, with a sword-bearing figure above, guarding the entrance to this building, show that it was once the abode of municipal dignity, rather than a mere jail.

The Townhall, erected in 1716, on the banks of the Yare, is an edifice of the Grecian style, its river front, to the west, being adorned with a portico of Tuscan columns and a range of pilasters, with entablature and balustrade above; it has a fine large Assembly Room and other state apartments. The New Municipal buildings are shown in a separate illustration. They have been erected from the designs of Mr. J. B. Pearce, architect. Before quitting Old Yarmouth, we would notice some other architectural antiquities, of which not the least remarkable is the Star Hotel, on Hall Quay, a handsome Elizabethan mansion, built from 1594 to 1606, by William Crowe, merchant, who afterwards purchased Caister Castle of Sir William Paston. It became, about one hundred years ago, the property of a gentleman named Bradshaw; but the popular notion that it belonged to John Bradshaw, president of the Judges who condemned King Charles I. to death, is entirely groundless. The principal room on the first floor, decorated with fine black wainscot panels, and with fluted pilasters surmounted by carved male and female figures, besides ornamental carvings of foliage, fruit, and flowers, is a good specimen of a stately domestic interior. Over the chimney are carved, in high relief, the arms of the English Merchant Venturers' Company, a sea with a dolphin's head, a three-masted ship, the standard of England, and a globe held by two hands thrust out of a cloud above. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, in 1867, held their meeting in this room, and Mr. C. J. Palmer, F.S.A., read a paper concerning the old house. The chief apartment is called "the Nelson Room," only because it contains a portrait of Lord Nelson.

The naval hero of Trafalgar, indeed, being a Norfolk man, though not born at Great Yarmouth, his memory is honoured in this town. On the South Denes, near the Race-course, stands the Nelson Monument, erected in 1817; a pillar of Scotch marble, designed by Wilkins, the architect of our National Gallery. The column, rising 144 ft. high, is surmounted by the figure of Britannia, with a laurel wreath and a trident pointing to Nelson's native village, Burnham Thorpe. It can be ascended by 217 steps; the pedestal bears a lengthy eulogistic inscription.

Caister, one of the several interesting places within an hour's walk of Yarmouth, presents to view the ruins of a grand old castellated mansion of the fifteenth century. This castle, as it is styled, was built by Sir John Fastolf—not to be mistaken, as Shakspeare himself says in the prologue to one of his plays, for his own Sir John Falstaff. The real Sir John Fastolf was a military commander of some note in the French wars of Henry V., but returned home in 1439, and dwelt here in the house which he had built. He bequeathed it to John Paston, the head of a family whose private affairs were made known to us with extreme minuteness, in the nineteenth century, by the publication of "the Paston Letters." The house was a large quadrangular building, of brick, with a circular tower, 94 ft. high, surrounded with a broad moat; the whole measured 170 ft. by 155 ft. Its great hall and other state apartments are gone, but the tower yet remains, with some portions of walls and the moat. Caister Castle, and also Shadingfield Lodge, are among the subjects of our Yarmouth Sketches; but the neighbourhood might furnish many other subjects worthy to employ the Artist's pencil, if we had space for more Engravings. A view is given of the marshes behind the town, where, as young David Copperfield said to his nurse Peggotty, the land is mixed up, "like toast and water," with the river and the tidal inlet of the sea. Young David wondered how it came to be so flat, if the world were really round, as his geography book said, but Peggotty replied, that "we must take things as we find them." The windmills serve to work pumps for the land drainage. Visitors to Yarmouth will observe the number of look-out boxes, perched on scaffolds, or on the roofs of houses, commanding a view of the open sea. Here at all hours of daylight, but especially in the early morning, men in blue guernseys keep watch for the shoals of herring. Yarmouth and Lowestoft, between them, employ about eight thousand men, with a thousand boats, in this important fishery, capturing about 450,000,000 herrings in the year.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bowling, Alfred George Lovelace, to be Minister of St. Mark's, Horslydown, Chayor, Charles, Rector of St. A. bin's, Worcester; united by Order in Council to St. Helen's, Worcester.
Fagan, Henry Stuart; Rector of Great Cressingham-with-Bodney.
Felder, Trevor; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Lambeth.
Grantham, H., Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral; Rector of St. Mary's, Chester.
Hawthorn, W.; Sub-Chanor of York Cathedral.
Lambert, J. H., Curate of Much Marcle-with-Yatton, Herefordshire; Diddlebury Vicar in Hereford Cathedral, and Chaplain H.M. Prison, Hereford.
Maude, S., Curate of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill; Vicar of Needham Market, Suffolk.
Nichols, T. B.; Evening Lecturer of St. Thomas's, Newcastle.
Phillips, S.; Chaplain of the Birmingham Workhouse.
Potter, J. H.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting.—*Guardian*.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, Canon of Winchester and Sub-Almoner to the Queen, to the new see of Newcastle.

The Bishop of Durham has conferred the Archdeaconry of Auckland (the creation of which had been formally notified in the *Gazette*) on the Rev. Henry William Watkins, M.A., Archdeacon of Northumberland.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided last Saturday in the theatre of the London University at Burlington House, where the Duchess of Edinburgh distributed the prizes gained by the children of the schools in connection with the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

A handsome memorial stained-glass window has been put into the east end of Hubberton church, Milford Haven, by the Rector, the Rev. John Bowen Rowlands, to the memory of his mother. The work has been designed by Messrs. A. L. Moore and Co., Southampton-row.

A meeting of the Curates' Alliance was held last Saturday, when it was reported that the opposition offered on behalf of the Alliance at several intended sales of livings had prevented the advowsons in question being disposed of. A resolution denouncing the sale of livings, and another in support of Mr. Leatham's bill, now before Parliament, were passed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided yesterday week at the annual general court of the Incorporated Church Building Society, held in the rooms of the National Society, Westminster. There was a large and influential attendance. The report showed that there was a field of usefulness for the society much larger than they had funds to deal with, and the need for support was strongly urged by several speakers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury visited Upper Norwood last week, attended by the Rev. R. T. Davidson, M.A., as chaplain, and formally opened, under his license, the chancel and part of the nave of a new church to be called St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood. His Grace preached the sermon and spoke at the luncheon. The church will have to be consecrated later on. Mr. Pearson, who is engaged on Truro Cathedral, is the architect.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chichester consecrated a portion of the new cemetery at Hove, Brighton, which has been provided at a cost to the town of £17,000. Twenty-five acres have been purchased, but only twelve are at present laid out—eight and a half being consecrated, three devoted to Nonconformists, and half an acre to Roman Catholics. At the close of the ceremony, the Bishop proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of a new church (St. Barnabas) in Sackville-road.

The Bishop of St. Albans has admitted four ladies as the first sisters of the newly-established community of the Name Jesus at Maplestead. The community has been formed on the model afforded by the Bèguines, or Ursulines, abroad. The sisters make no vows for life, but only of poverty, chastity, and obedience, revocable from time to time. Their primary but by no means their only work is in penitentiaries. The Bishop of Winchester has opened some new buildings at Hawley, built and endowed by the late Charles Randall as a children's home, which is carried on by the Clever sisters.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at the office, 46a, Pall-mall, last week, the Archdeacon of Middlesex in the chair. The secretary read the report of the executive committee, which stated that the amount of new money received since the commencement of the year had been £29250, which, with the balance on Jan. 1, grants cancelled, &c., had given, when divided in the proportions settled by the board, £3464 for living agents, and £6959 for material objects. The former sum remained still available for the grants to be made in June; out of the latter sum grants had been made for clergymen's residences, amounting to £692, for schools £100, for mission buildings £1632, and for churches £4489, leaving a balance for future grants of £44. The eighth instalment of her Majesty's gift has been received.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was opened on Thursday week in Edinburgh with the usual state ceremonial. The Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, held a Levée at Holyrood Palace at eleven o'clock, which was attended by the local municipal bodies, representative noblemen, and the leading clergymen of the Established Church. The avenues leading to the reception-room at the palace were prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. After the Levée his Grace, accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen and suite, went in procession to St. Giles's Cathedral, where service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Cathcart, the retiring Moderator of the Assembly. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with military, and the pageant was witnessed by large crowds of spectators who were on the Calton-hill, and occupied the pavements along the greater portion of the way between Holyrood and the cathedral. At the conclusion of the service in the cathedral, the Lord High Commissioner went in procession to the General Assembly Hall, while a Royal salute was fired from the castle. The Assembly having been constituted in the usual way, the Moderator (Dr. Smith) moved the election of Professor Milligan, Aberdeen, as his successor, and Professor Milligan took the chair. The commission to the Lord High Commissioner and her Majesty's letter having been read and recorded, the Lord High Commissioner addressed the Assembly, and acquainted them of her Majesty's intention to renew the grant of £2000 to be applied towards the promotion of Christian knowledge and of the principles of the reformed religion in the Highlands and islands of Scotland. He had also to suggest for their consideration whether a portion of that grant might not beneficially be appropriated to aiding and encouraging men to preach the Gospel in the Gaelic language in some of those portions of the country. The Moderator replied in appropriate terms, and other business was then proceeded with.

There has arrived at the East India Docks the first shipment of frozen meat from New Zealand. It consists of 5000 sheep, and, though brought by a sailing-vessel, the Danedin, the voyage occupying ninety-eight days, the cargo is reported to be in excellent condition.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION—THE SALIVA.

Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, May 23, in the first place described the characters and general purposes of the salivary secretion; and then commented on the structure of the salivary glands, pointing out the distinction recently drawn between the so-called serous salivary glands, such as the parotid of man, and the mucous salivary gland, as represented by the sub-maxillary gland of the dog, and the mixed form of gland, as observed in the sub-maxillary gland of man. Attention was directed to the differences which the secreting cells of the salivary glands exhibit in the varied conditions of rest and activity. The remarkable relationship of the salivary glands to the nervous system was fully examined, reference being made to the theory of Heidenhain, that the gland cells are under the influence of two classes of nerve fibres—the secretory and the trophic, of which the former influences the secretion of water and salt, and the latter that of organic matter, by apparently hastening the chemical changes in the protoplasm of the gland-cell. The vascular changes which follow stimulation of various nerves were noticed, and it was shown that these changes do not account for the phenomena of secretion, inasmuch as, under the influence of drugs, the vascular changes may be induced without concomitant secretion. Having dwelt upon certain other facts relating to the secretion of saliva, the Professor considered the chemical action of the saliva of man and some other animals. This is confined to starch, which, when cooked, is in the first place transformed by a ferment in the saliva (salivary diastase) into soluble starch, and then into various dextrins, and into a sugar termed maltose, identical with the sugar formed in germinating barley under the influence of the ferment named diastase. Whilst soluble starch is non-diffusible, the products of the digestive action of saliva upon starch are diffusible—i.e., can pass through animal and vegetable membranes. This is characteristic not only of the saliva, but also of the other active digestive juices.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS—MAGNESIUM, &c.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his sixth lecture, given on Thursday, May 25, with illustrations of magnesium, a metal of a silvery white colour, widely diffused in nature. The salts were explained to be valuable agents in the production of ammonia and phosphoric acid for agricultural manures. The metal burns with an exceedingly brilliant light, which, from its richness in ultra-violet rays, is a powerful photographic agent, as was shown, and the distinctive bands of its spectrum characterise the solar atmosphere. Magnesium is also very remarkable for its power of burning in carbonic acid; and, by combining with the nitrogen of the air; it has become the means of the synthetical production of the volatile alkali ammonia; a formation which would be of immense value if it could be cheaply effected. The production of the highly useful per-oxide of hydrogen, or oxidised water, was explained and its properties described. The peculiar effect, termed catalytic, formerly attributed to the mere presence of an element, was stated to be due really to a series of secondary actions. The Professor next illustrated the properties of zinc and cadmium, very analogous metals, being exceedingly fusible and volatile, and obtained from their ores by means of carbon, as vapours. Zinc is extremely valuable for its resistance to the action of oxygen, for which it is much used in the arts. The soluble salts of these metals also serve many purposes. Of the fusible alloys of cadmium plugs are made, for an important office in the arrangements for electric lighting. The peculiarities of the spectra of these metals and their variations, with the source of light, temperature, and atmospheric pressure, were well illustrated.

SACRED LAWS OF THE HINDOOS.

Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, May 26, began by referring to the introduction of the study of Sanskrit, by Sir William Jones, who, on becoming an Indian Judge, found it needful to refer to the laws. The laws of Menu, which he translated, were then dated about 1200 B.C., and believed to be the work of one man, are considered by Professor Max Müller to be part of a long-continued series, and to have been compiled about 1300 A.D. They are in verse. Much more ancient books, in the form of aphorisms, have been discovered in the Punjab, the work of a school of learned Brahmins during many ages. They are essentially religious and liturgical, teaching what men ought to know and do from life to death—theology and morals. There is a perfect continuity of life; and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls pervades the whole system; the soul of a vicious man enters the body of one of the lowest animals; that of a holy person might be united to God. Punishment for sins was to be excessively severe; there were twenty-two hells or purgatories; and men were exhorted to torment themselves in this world, to escape worse hereafter. As time went on, the king, whose office in early times was chiefly to enforce penalties, became a judge, the chief of a tribunal, and eventually a code of civil law was constituted. The inheritance of property was intimately connected with ancestor worship. When a Brahmin became old he became a hermit, and his property was divided amongst his sons, whose bounden duty it was at his death to appease his spirit by sacrifices. The earnest desire for sons led often to adoption. The authority of the Brahmins was exorbitant; they enjoyed immunity from the sanctions of the criminal laws, and were believed even to have a certain degree of power over the gods. They were priests, legislators, and rulers. On a full examination, their influence is considered to be rather evil than good; and to this may be attributed the last great mutiny. The Hindoo mind now is turning towards Western culture and civilisation, and the future government of India is a very important problem.

FORMS OF POETRY.

Professor David Masson began his second lecture, given on Saturday last, May 27, with remarks on reverie or day-dreams or passive cogitations, termed by Shakspeare "sweet sessions of silent thought," only to be occasionally indulged in. Here we may have mingled reminiscences of the past, forming a visionary whole. It is passive spontaneity, and if we try to break in on it the spirit is gone. The phantoms formed represent the mood of the mind which formed them. The habitual reveries of any one may be taken as poems of that person's constitution. This is what Mr. Stuart Mill considers to be the type of real poetry. Examples may be found in Shelley. Professor Masson then passed on to the artistic recollection and construction of reverie by a poet intentionally, weaving and harmonising all his phantasms into an effect of beauty. In illustration of this, examples were cited from Tennyson's "Princess" ("The splendour falls on castle walls," &c.), and from Keats' "Endymion" ("O Sorrow," &c.). A great many of the best short poems of our poets are such "overtures in dream language." An extract from Thomas the Rhymer was read, and also a summary of Browning's poem, "Childe Roland to the dark Tower came," a weird piece of dream phantasy, which only a bold critic would undertake to explain. After remarking that it becomes the habit of the poet to think in images, rather than in abstract

propositions, and giving examples, from Keats (a definition of life), and Wordsworth's defence of the sonnet-form, the Professor commented on the Mythopoeia, which corresponds to Bacon's "feigned history," which includes works of imagination, in both prose and poetry—fables, ballads, epics, and romances—all exhibiting more or less of a complex character, the result of constructive art. Such works are primarily the literature of a country, and have most fascinated the soul of the world.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited Charing-cross Hospital on Thursday week, where her Royal Highness presented the prizes to the students in the medical school. The Duke and Duchess then inspected the wards of the hospital, and afterwards were conducted to the board-room, where an address was read, and a number of young ladies presented purses to the amount of nearly £300. Their Royal Highnesses were most cordially greeted on arrival and departure.

On the same day the Earl of Derby presided at the annual meeting of the Governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. He expressed the hope that as they were to open on June 13 the new building, which had more than absorbed the large legacy from the late Miss Read, the £10,000 additional income which was needed to maintain it efficiently would be forthcoming.—Lady Burdett-Coutts opened a bazaar at Kensington Townhall, in aid of the funds of the Clergy Relief Corporation.—At the annual general meeting of the Sailors' Home it was stated that during the year 9022 seamen had been received into the home, including 3481 old boarders. Since the establishment of the institute 350,924 officers and seamen had participated in its benefits, and the aggregate of money paid in by boarders was £2,729,730.—The annual meeting and half-yearly election of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel. The treasurer, Mr. John Deacon, was in the chair. The report was read by the secretary, Mr. H. W. Green, and stated that more than 600 children had been benefited by the asylum during the year. Sixty-two had been admitted, and sixty-eight had left. The School-Inspector had reported very favourably on the schools. The Duke of Connaught has promised to take the chair at the anniversary, on June 24.—A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, on behalf of the seaside branch of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution at Bexhill, near St. Leonards. Donations to the amount of £791 were announced.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb was held last week in the lecture-hall of the association, Oxford-street; Earl Cairns occupied the chair. The Rev. S. Smith, the secretary and Chaplain, read the report, which stated that the work of the society constituted a special mission to the deaf and dumb of the metropolis, its object being to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare. The society continued to provide fourteen services per week in eight parts of London and suburbs, conducted in sign manual language by its three Chaplains, three lay missionaries, and extra Sunday teachers. The temporal welfare of the deaf and dumb was promoted by making them depend on their own labour for support, instead of on charity or public funds, and several of them had been admitted into employment in the Post Office. In cases of distress from want of work, and in sickness, temporary pecuniary assistance was given, and the sum of £299 had been expended in the education and maintenance of several children ineligible for the London Asylum. The funds had been so low that the committee were compelled to sell out the only investment, and there was a debt of £600 on the building. The chairman remarked that the institution was unique in the metropolis, and he thought it only required to be known to ensure for it more support. The meeting was addressed by other gentlemen, the speeches being interpreted as they were made to the deaf and dumb in the meeting by sign-manual language.

Dr. B. W. Richardson presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association, held in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. There are now 264 members of the association and thirteen medical student associates.

On Monday several events of interest took place. The first instalment of the public park at Dover was opened. It is situated on the north side of the town, and commands a fine view of the Dour Valley and the Channel.—On the same day the Earl of Derby opened a bazaar at Stanley Park, Liverpool, in aid of the funds of the Stanley Hospital. In the course of a sound, practical speech he said he should like to see a further extension of a movement for obtaining from patients some contribution towards the medical assistance they received.—Presiding at the annual dinner of the Wilts Friendly Society held at Wilton Lord Pembroke spoke upon co-operative societies, and expressed the opinion that such organisations would solve the difficulties between capital and labour.—Sir Robert Lloyd-Lindsay, M.P., was present at the annual festival of the Royal Berkshire Friendly Society—of which institution her Majesty the Queen is patroness—held in Englefield Park, the seat of Mr. Richard Benyon, the president, who entertained the members at dinner and tea, and provided amusements during the afternoon. Sir Robert Lindsay gave an address on the importance of thrift and forethought, and urged upon young men the duty of joining some sound friendly society.—Lord Reay opened the proceedings of the Co-operative Congress in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. He described co-operation as the best friend of capital, and the strongest ally of the middle classes. An exhibition of manufactures of productive societies, in connection with the Congress, was opened in the Corn Exchange by Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., the President of Trinity occupying the chair. The governing body of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows began their annual meeting at Cardiff. The Grand Master, Mr. Flannagan, reviewed the proceedings of the past year, and the board of directors presented a report, which gave a favourable account of the condition of the society. A resolution was passed unanimously expressing indignation at the atrocious assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and reference was made to the important services rendered by Lord Cavendish to the Manchester Unity.

Princess Christian, who takes an interest in the poor parishes of East London, opened a bazaar on Wednesday, which lasted over the three following days, in aid of the church and schools and mission fund of the parish of St. Paul, Haggerston, in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch.

The meeting of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows took place on Wednesday—the Earl of Morley, Under-Secretary of State for War, in the chair.

Lord Shaftesbury again appeals on behalf of the annual excursion into the country for the Ragged School Children. Every successive excursion gives (he says) a fresh proof of the great moral and physical benefit to these poor creatures, who pass a good part of their lives in dirt and darkness.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1880), with a codicil (dated March 31, 1882), of Mr. Frederick Schwann, formerly of No. 6, Moor-gate-street, and of Manchester and Glasgow, but late of No. 23, Gloucester-square, merchant, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Frederick Sigismund Schwann, Theodore Schwann, John Frederick Schwann, and Charles Ernest Schwann, the sons, the executors; the value of the personal estate being upwards of £280,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute and Technical School; £40,000 to his son Frederick Sigismund; £60,000 to his son Theodore; £74,000 each to his sons John Frederick and Charles Ernest; £10,000, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Mary Catherine Barbara Holland; his household furniture and effects between his five children; £3000 each to the four daughters of his son Frederick Sigismund; and numerous legacies to employés in the several firms in which he was a partner, and to others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his five children in proportion to the sums specially bequeathed to them. The legacies to his children are to be in addition to the gifts made by him to them in his lifetime.

The will (dated April 22, 1881) of Mrs. Abigail Edelman, late of No. 8, Montpelier-crescent, Brighton, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Alexander Davidson Kemp, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testatrix leaves £500 to the Church Missionary Society; £500 to augment the living of Merton, Surrey; and other considerable legacies. The residue of her property she gives to her cousin, the said Alexander Davidson Kemp.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1880), with a codicil (dated Oct. 7, 1881), of Mrs. Emily Williams, late of Oxford Lodge, Worthing, who died on March 14 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Alfred Bell, William Henry Brooker, and Frederick William Steward, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £27,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the Worthing Infirmary; £500 each to the Sussex County Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £3000 Consols to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, to endow the living of Sompington, Sussex; and £1000 Consols, upon trust, for the dividends to be applied by the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Sompington for the benefit of the deserving poor, in the purchase of fuel, blankets, and clothing, to be distributed on Dec. 20 in each year.

The will (dated March 24, 1880) of Signor Pasquale Favale, late of Mancetti Palace, Strada Mergellina, Naples, who died on March 7 last, was proved in London on the 3rd ult. by Pietro Miletto, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £12,000. The testator first declares his intention of dying as he has lived, an honest man, hating tyrants and corruption; and he then gives and bequeaths to the editor enjoying the greatest repute in any town of Europe, such standing to be determined by his executor, the sum of 6000 Italian lire, free of any expense, tax, or deduction soever, subject to the obligation of printing and issuing to the public the novel written by him in the French language and intitled "Zuleite; or, a Prince of Satriano in the Year 1630;" his comedy, in five acts, called "An English Election;" three poems, entitled "Ferdinand the Second of Naples on the Threshold of Paradise," "The True Progress," and "The Final Judgment;" and various poetries; the said editor to receive the proceeds of such publications upon condition that nothing shall be omitted, and that he shall place one hundred copies of each work at the disposal of his executor and keep one hundred for himself. He also bequeaths to her Imperial and Royal Majesty of India and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain his most cherished production, called "Alzira," a tragic opera in three acts, still unedited, trusting that her Majesty will order the same to be represented in her Imperial and Royal theatre for the benefit of the poor of the great City of London; 24,000 lire to the municipality Gioia dal Colle, to found a scholarship at either the Royal College of Music at Naples or Bologna for a youth of Gioia dal Colle, or Bari, to be tenable for ten years; 12,000 lire each to the municipalities of Gioia dal Colle, Bari, and Naples, the interest to be applied every year in endowing on their marriages three poor honest girls between sixteen and twenty-five, their names to be drawn by lot; 18,000 lire to the municipalities of Paris and London, in which latter city his wife was born, the income to be applied each year in endowing on their marriages three poor but honest girls between sixteen and twenty-five, to be drawn by lot; and some other legacies. The residue of his moneys is to be divided between Miss Antoinetta Ottieri, the companion of his late wife, and the charitable institutions, for both sexes, of Gioia dal Colle. It is well, however, to mention that some of the pecuniary legacies are dependent on his investments in the Turkish funds being successfully realised.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1881) of Dame Anne Arbuthnot, widow of Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., late of the Piazza delle Indipendenza, Florence, who died on March 6 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Robert Keith Arbuthnot, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £6000 to her son Robert Keith; £4000 to her son Fitzgerald Hay; her furniture and effects and an annuity to her daughter, Henrietta Annie; and legacies to other relatives and to a servant. The residue of her property she gives to her two sons.

The will (dated June 15, 1871) of the Hon. Jane Elizabeth el Mezrab, wife of the Cheikh Medjnel el Mezrab, late of Damascus, in Syria, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved in London on April 13 last by the Right Hon. Edward St. Vincent, Baron Digby, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £6000. The testatrix specially gives to her husband £1000, her house and stables at Damascus, all her horses and dromedaries, and certain jewellery and other effects; to her son Heribert, Baron de Venningen, £1000 and some jewellery; to each of her brothers, Lord Digby and the Hon. Kenelm Henry Digby, several articles of jewellery; and the residue of her property to her husband. The deceased was formerly the wife of the late Earl of Ellenborough, and afterwards the wife of Baron Venningen, of Bavaria.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1882) of Lord Henry Vere Cholmondeley, late of East Burnham Lodge, Slough, Bucks, who died on Feb. 27 last, was proved on April 18 last by Lady Frances Isabella Catherine Cholmondeley, the widow, and John Winston Thomas Spencer, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £4000. The testator leaves £200 and his furniture and other chattels personal to his wife; and all his real estate and the residue of the personality, upon trust, for her for life, and then for his children, or other issue, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated March 2, 1879) of Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., who died on Sept. 3 last at Cabul, has been proved in London by Dame Mercy Emma Cavagnari, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his estate and effects. The personal estate in British India exceeds Rs. 50,000, and in this country amounts to about £350.



1. The Yare, with the Townhall. 2. Nelson Room, Star Hotel. 3. The Black Friars' Tower. 4. The South-east Tower. 5. A Yarmouth Cart. 6. Lock-Outs. 7. St. Nicholas' Parish Church. 8. The Quay. 9. Marshes behind Yarmouth. 10. The Jail. 11. The Fishermen's Hospital. 12. Kitty Witches' Row. 13. Calster Castle. 14. The Nelson Monument. 15. The Market-place.

SKETCHES OF YARMOUTH AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

DRAWN BY S. HEAD.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The Most Noble William Henry, sixth Duke of Grafton, Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Northampton Rifle Volunteers, J.P. and D.L., died at his residence in Grosvenor-place, on the 21st ult. His Grace was born Aug. 4, 1819; the eldest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Grafton, by Mary Caroline, his wife, third daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Crauford Berkeley, G.C.B.; and succeeded to the family honours at his father's decease, March 26, 1863. Prior to his accession he was an Attaché at Naples, and, from 1847, sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Thetford. He held the office of Comptroller of the Seals until it was abolished. He married, Feb. 10, 1858, the Hon. Marie Anne Louise, only daughter of Francis, third Lord Ashburton, but had no issue. His Grace's successor is his brother, General Lord Augustus Charles Lennox FitzRoy, C.B., now seventh Duke of Grafton, who was born June 22, 1821, and married, June 9, 1847, Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. James Balfour, of Whittinghame, county Berwick, by whom (who died Dec. 23, 1857) he has Henry James, Earl of Euston, born Nov. 28, 1848, and other issue. The Ducal House of Grafton descends from Henry FitzRoy, second son of King Charles II., by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN HOLKER.

The Right Hon. Sir John Holker, one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, died on the 24th ult. He was born in 1828, the son of Mr. Samuel Holker, manufacturer, of Bury, by Sarah, wife, daughter of Mr. J. Brocklehurst, of Clitheroe; received his education at Bury Grammar School, and in early life was articled to a solicitor, Mr. Easton, of Kirkby Lonsdale. In 1854 he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, became a most successful barrister, and attained his silk gown in 1868. From 1872 till the present year he sat in Parliament for Preston in the Conservative interest, during which period he held office as Solicitor-General, 1874-5, and Attorney-General, 1875 to 1880. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1874, and he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in January last. Sir John married, first, in 1863, Jane, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, of Eccles, near Manchester, which lady died the following year; and secondly, in 1874, Mary Lucia, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick MacHugh, of Cheetham Hill, Manchester. A portrait of Lord Justice Holker was given in our Number for May 23, 1874.

REV. DR. WILLIAM HANNA.

The Rev. William Hanna, D.D., LL.D., of Edinburgh, died on the 24th ult., at 77, Colshill-street, Eaton-square, in his seventy-fourth year. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanna, Professor of Theology at Belfast, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1825, became Minister of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Subsequently, leaving the Established Church with his father-in-law, Dr. Chalmers, at the disruption, he was called, in 1850, to Free St. John's Church, Edinburgh, where he was long associated with Dr. Guthrie. Dr. Hanna's writings are well-known: amongst them were "Wycliffe and the Huguenots," "Wars of the Huguenots," "Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers," and many religious works. He was for a time editor of the *North British Review*.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Hon. Lady Henniker, on the 23rd ult., at Brighton, aged seventy-seven. She was the youngest daughter of John Minet, third Lord Henniker, and was married, Feb. 14, 1826, as his second wife, to Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., of Newton Hall, Essex, who died in 1849. By this union she had three sons and eight daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart.

Mr. Thomas Somerville, of Drishane, in the county of Cork, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1863, on the 19th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was eldest son of Mr. Thomas Townsend Somerville, of Drishane; was married to his cousin, Henrietta Augusta, eldest daughter of Colonel Townsend, of Castle Townsend, by whom he leaves one son, Colonel Thomas Henry Somerville, and one daughter, Henrietta.

Mr. Henry MacDowall, of Garthland, in the county of Renfrew, J.P. and D.L., on the 20th ult., at his seat near Loch Winnoch, in his eighty-sixth year. He was second son of Day Hort MacDowall, of Walkinshaw, grandson of William MacDowall, of Castle Semple, and nephew of William MacDowall, of Garthland and Castle Semple, M.P. for the county of Renfrew.

Miss Ellen Margaret Ross O'Connor, on the 23rd ult., at the Palazzo Grimani, Venice, the residence of her niece, the Contessa Adèle de Watteville Michiel. Miss O'Connor, who was born in 1818, was the daughter and coheir of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, younger son of Sir P. O'Connor, of Marble Hill, county Cork. Of her two sisters, the elder married the Count de Watteville de Loynes, of Bern, and the younger, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Bart., of Killarney.

Lady Georgina Molyneux, at Earl's Court, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, in her seventy-eighth year. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, by Lady Charlotte Percy, his wife, sister of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland. She was married, first, Feb. 28, 1828, to Mr. Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament; and secondly, in 1842, to the Hon. Francis G. Molyneux, son of the second Earl of Sefton.

Captain Hervey George St. John Mildmay, R.N., of Hazel Grove House, Somerset, at Aix-les-Bains, on the 21st ult. He was born in 1817, the son of Mr. Paulet St. John Mildmay, M.P., by Wyndham Anna Maria, his wife, youngest daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, and was nephew of the late Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay, Bart. Entering the Navy in 1832, he served at St. Jean d'Acre in 1840 and received the Syrian and Turkish medals, and became a retired Captain in 1862. He married, first, in 1859, the Hon. Elizabeth Lefevre, third daughter of Viscount Eversley; and secondly, in 1875, Augusta-Frances, daughter of the Rev. R. Seymour, Canon of Worcester and Rector of Kinwarton, Warwickshire.

Yesterday week was celebrated the silver wedding of the Earl and Countess Stradbroke, the occasion being made one of general rejoicing on the estate. The Earl and Countess were present at the festivities, and in responding to the toast of his health, Lord Stradbroke, who is now eighty-eight years of age, said he could not long live to be among them, but he wished them all well now and in the time to come.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—We believe your problem is correct, and it shall have early publication.

J G C (Highgate).—The coincidence is noted. Thanks for the problem.

A M (Nottingham).—Always glad to hear from you. The game shall soon appear.

L L (Denmark-hill).—Incorrect solutions are not acknowledged.

A J W (Carlisle).—Mr. Wormald died in 1876.

E P W (Southampton).—An answer to your query was crowded out last week. The solution of the Rev. H. Bolton's problem described in your letter is 1. Q to B 5th (ch), K takes Q; 2. K takes P, any move; 3. P to K 4th, mate.

S W M (Norwich).—You may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, and Knights, by promotion of Pawns, on the board at the same time.

J M D (Dundee).—Correct this time. There is nothing like perseverance.

LINTSCRAWL (Dublin).—As A's Rook could be moved to the second square of either Bishop, B should have asked A to describe his move with precision. B was a party to the blunder and can enforce no penalty.

J P (Weston-super-Mare).—You shall have a report on the problems shortly.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from W L G, F E Page, and E W Smith.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HERB CROCHOLLO'S FOUR-MOVE PRIZE PROBLEM received from Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, D W (Guernsey), and H Hampton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF M. LEPRETTI'S PRIZE PROBLEM received from R H Brooks, D W (Guernsey), and H Hampton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF DR. GOLD'S PROBLEM received from S Lowndes, E Casella (Paris), H Blacklock, L Sharswood, Ben Nevis, M O'Halloran, Harry Springthorpe, Plevna, D W (Guernsey), C S Wood, Albert and Lewis Schroeder (Naples), Pilgrim, F Johnston, Norman Rumbelow, Donald Mackay, and C W Crosky.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1992 received from Herbert H Claxton (Princeton, U.S.A.); of Dr. Gold's enigma from B H C (Salisbury); of M. M. Lepretti's from Norman Rumbelow.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1994 received from C Chérétis, Jumbo, P S Shenale, John Perkins, F M (Edinburgh), J M (Dublin), B H C (Salisbury).

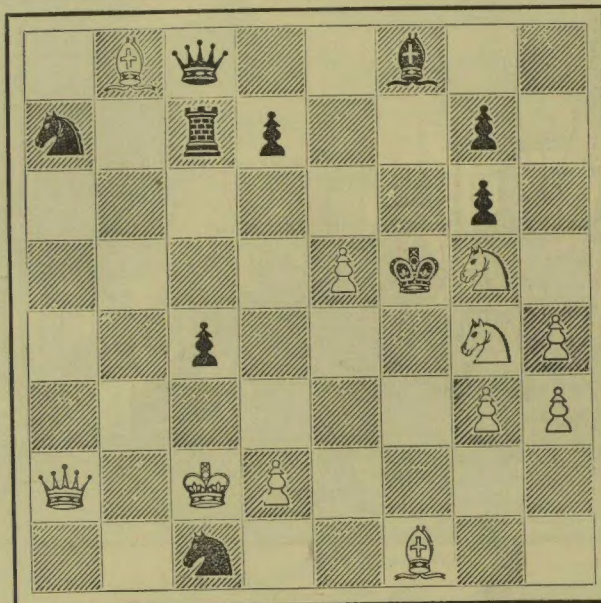
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1995 received from C Chérétis, Fred Young, P S Shenale, John Perkins, and F M (Edinburgh).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1996 received from H B W Forster, Bosworth, Smutch, C Chérétis, W Jones, James Dobson, Fred E Page, Fred Young, Ben Nevis, L L Greenaway, A M Porter, H Reeve, Jupiter Junior, G Seymour, D W Kell, R Ingersoll, Harry Springthorpe, E Casella (Paris), B Jessop, R T Kemp, H H Noyer, Aaron Harper, H Lucas, Thomas Waters, M O'Halloran, L Sharswood, R H Brooks, Shadforth, Sudbury (Suffolk), Norman Rumbelow, F Johnston, B H C (Salisbury), Ernest Cant, E J Winter Wood, Hereford, D Mackay, Cryptotype, J M (Dublin), Ernest Sharswood, A W Scrutton, S Lowndes, Otto Fuder (Ghent), F G Parole, W Hillier, T H Holden, S S Harris, Joseph Ainsworth, G W Law, R Robinson, G S Oldfield, S Bullen, M Tipping, Antonio F Mosley, C W Crosky, C C M (Dundee), A Chapman, Gyp, R C Allen, P S Shenale, Alice A Lawton, Plevna, Anna Maria Kilner, E London, R J G, John Hall, Dr F St. F, J Wallis (Newcastle), C S Wood, Laura Groves (Shelton), Shrapnel, J Russell Clouette, F M (Edinburgh), J A B, John Perkins, and G Johnson.

PROBLEM No. 1998.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following Game, played in the above tourney between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and BIRD, has come to hand too late in the week for extended comment. It may be said, however, that Mr. Bird, who is very obviously out of play, suffered disadvantage by casting prematurely, and that from the 20th to the 23rd move his Queen was hunting down Pawns at one side of the board when she should have been serving her sovereign at the other. This series of weak moves, which ultimately cost him the Queen for a minor piece, culminated in a blunder which enabled his skilful adversary to capture a Rook for nothing, and so brought the struggle to an end.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Blackburne).	(Mr. Bird).	(Mr. Blackburne).	(Mr. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	18. Q to K 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	19. P to Q B 4th	B to B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. Q to K B 5th	Q takes Kt P
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. R to Kt sq	Q to Q 5th
5. Kt takes P	P to K R 3rd	22. P to K R 4th	R to K B sq
6. B to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	23. R to K sq	Q takes Q B P
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	24. R to K 3rd	Q R to K sq
8. P takes P	Kt takes P	25. R to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
10. B to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	27. B to K 5th	Q to Q 4th
11. R to K sq	Castles	28. P to B 4th	Q to Q 8th (ch)
12. B takes P	Q takes B	29. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 4th
13. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	30. P takes P	R P takes P
14. R takes B	B to K 3rd	31. Q to R 3rd	Q takes B
15. B to B 4th	K R to Q sq	32. P takes Q	K to Kt 2nd
16. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q 4th	33. Q takes R	
17. R to Q B 7th	Q to K B 3rd		

Since our last issue, which recorded the progress of the tourney down to the 19th inst., when the games between Messrs. Steinitz v. Ware, Weiss v. Tschigorin, and Fleissig v. Mackenzie were unfinished, the play has proceeded daily; and on Saturday, the 27th ult., the fifteenth round was completed. These games resulted in favour of Messrs. Ware, Mackenzie, and Weiss. The ninth round was played on Saturday, the 20th, with the following result:—

Bird ...	0	Winawer ...	1	Schwarz ...	1	Weiss ...	0
Englisch ...	0	Mackenzie ...	0	Steinitz ...	1	Meitner ...	0
Mason ...	0	Noa ...	1	Tschigorin ...	0	Blackburne ...	1
Paulsen ...	0	Hrudy ...	0	Ware ...	0	Wittek ...	1
				Zukertort ...	0	Fleissig ...	1

The notable incidents of this round are the defeat of Zukertort by Fleissig, the latter defending the "Scotch Gambit;" and the first defeat of Mason, the victor of the hitherto unconquerable American being the Hungarian amateur, Dr. Noa. On its conclusion, each competitor having played nine games, the score stood as follows:—

Blackburne ...	7	Zukertort ...	5	Fleissig ...	3
Mackenzie ...	7	Hrudy ...	4	Ware ...	3
Winawer ...	7	Schwarz ...	4	Bird ...	2
Noa ...	6	Steinitz ...	4	Meitner ...	2
Mason ...	5	Wittek ...	4	Paulsen ...	2
English ...	5	Weiss ...	4	Tschigorin ...	2

Appended is the result of the several rounds played during the week ending the 27th ult.:—

TENTH ROUND.	TWELFTH ROUND.
Fleissig ... 0	Noa ... 0
Hrudy ... 0	Englisch ... 0
Paulsen ... 1	Blackburne ... 0
Ware ... 0	Bird ... 1
Winawer ... 0	Mason ... 0
Wittek ... 0	Meitner ... 0
Weiss ... 0	Paulsen ... 0
Steinitz ... 1	Steinitz ... 1
Mackenzie ... 1	Tschigorin ... 1
Tschigorin ... 1	Ware ... 0
Ware ... 0	Blackburne ... 1
Zukertort ... 0	Wittek ... 0

ELEVENTH ROUND.	THIRTEENTH ROUND.
Hrudy ... 1	Bird ... 1
Meitner ... 1	Blackburne ... 1
Paulsen ... 0	Mackenzie ... 1
Schwarz ... 1	Paulsen ... 0
Steinitz ... 1	Schwarz ... 0
Ware ... 1	Steinitz ... 0
Winawer ... 1	Tschigorin ... 0
Wittek ... 0	Ware ... 0
Zukertort ... 0	Weiss ... 0

FOURTEENTH ROUND.				FIFTEENTH ROUND.			
Blackburne ...	0	Noa ...	1	Bird ...	1	Weiss ...	0
Hrudy ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1	Blackburne ...	0	Mason ...	0
Meitner ...	0	Mason ...	1	Hrudy ...	0	Noa ...	1
Steinitz ...	1	Bird ...	0	Meitner ...	1	Englisch ...	0
Tschigorin ...	1	Schwarz ...	0	Steinitz ...	1	Paulsen ...	0
Ware ...	0	Fleissig ...	1	Ware ...	0	Schwarz ...	0
Winawer ...	1	Englisch ...	0	Winawer ...	0	Fleissig ...	1
Wittek ...	1	Fleissig ...	0	Wittek ...	0	Mackenzie ...	0
Zukertort ...	0	Weiss ...	1	Zukertort ...	0	Tschigorin ...	1

The events of last week's play are undoubtedly the defeats sustained by Captain Mackenzie in the eleventh and twelfth rounds at the hands of the young amateurs Schwarz, of Vienna, and Tschigorin, of St. Petersburg. In his game with Herr Schwarz (Four Knights' Opening), the American Champion was opposed to extremely fine play, and had an inferior position from the twentieth move to the close of the game on the thirty-fifth. His game with Tschigorin (a Centre Gambit opened by the latter) extended over thirty-one moves; but we have not yet had time to peruse it. In the game between Blackburne and Mackenzie, the latter played the French defence, and the former obtained a fine attack by the sacrifice of a Pawn; but the American Champion came out of the mêlée the "exchange" ahead. A fine end game resulted; and, after seven hours' play, Blackburne struck his flag. The latter, in his game with Zukertort, adopted the Giuoco Piano, and an end game ensued—Queen and Knight against Queen and Bishop, in which the first player eventually won.

The score on the conclusion of the fourteenth round stood as follows:—Mackenzie, 10½; Steinitz and Winawer, 10; Blackburne, 9½; Mason, 9; English, Noa, and Schwarz, 8½; Wittek, 8; Hrudy and Zukertort, 7½; Bird, Fleissig, and Tschigorin, 6; Paulsen and Weiss, 5½; Meitner, 5; and Ware, 3½.

Baron Kolisch arrived in London in the early part of the week, and visited the Divan in the Strand on several occasions during his brief stay here.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

The first volume of the Canadian Census Statistics of 1881 has been submitted to the Dominion Parliament by the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, and contains various interesting schedules, among which are those relating to the religions and nationalities of the population.

With regard to the former the particulars are as follows:—Roman Catholics, 1,791,982; Presbyterians, 676,155; Adventists, 721; Baptists 225,236; Free Will Baptists, 50,055; Mennonites, 21,234; Brethren, 8831; Church of England, 574,818; Congregationalists, 28,900; Disciples, 20,193; Episcopal (Reformed), 2596; Jews, 2393; Lutherans, 46,350; Methodists of all classes, 742,981; Pagans, 4478; Protestants, 6519; Quakers, 6533; Unitarians, 2120; Universalists, 4517; no religion, 2634; other denominations, 14,269; not given, 86,769. Total, 4,324,810.

The population of Canada includes the following nationalities:—Africans, 21,394; Chinese, 4383; Dutch, 30,412; English, 881,301; French, 1,298,929; Germans, 255,319; Icelanders, 1009; Indians, 108,547; Irish, 957,403; Italians, 1849; Jews, 667; Russians, 1227; Scandinavians, 4214; Scotch, 639,563; Spanish and Portuguese, 1172; Swiss, 4583; Welsh, 9947; all others, 43,587.

According to nativity, the population of the Dominion stands thus:—Natives of England, 1,69,504; Ireland, 185,523; Scotland, 115,062; Ontario, 1,467,988; Quebec, 1,227,809; Prince Edward Island, 101,047; Nova Scotia, 420,088; New Brunswick, 288,265; British Columbia, 32,775; Manitoba, 19,590; Territories, 58,430; other British Possessions, 10,343; France, 4389; Germany, 25,328; Italy, 777; Russia, 6376; Spain, 215; Sweden and Norway, 2076; United States, 77,753; other countries, 14,169.

The male population of Canada number 2,188,854, and the females 2,135,956; married, 1,380,084; widowed, 160,330; unmarried, 2,784,306.

Canada was divided for Census purposes into 192 districts and 2139 sub-districts.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the jewels given to a lady upon her marriage, for her separate use, are liable for debts incurred by her before marriage.

WHY BOOKS ARE WRITTEN.

It is a fact known to publishers, and painfully known to authors, that not one book in ten—it would be safe to say not one book in twenty—pays the cost of publication. It is perhaps equally certain that only one book in fifty satisfies the publisher for his risk and the author for his labour. From a commercial stand-point, the man who writes books to gain a livelihood embarks in a hazardous undertaking. He may succeed, but he is far more likely to fail. His work may be too good or too bad for the market, and, instead of winning either fortune or fame, he may never even attain what De Quincey calls "the distinction of being read absolutely by nobody at all." Literature is the most fitful and precarious of professions; but it is not on that account the less crowded, and one reason for this is obvious: every other profession demands a long and expensive training; literature, according to Mr. Trollope, requires only a chair and table, paper, ink, and brains. Indeed, if we may judge from the mass of books that claim attention from an indulgent public, brains are not always needed. Colonel Butler, in one of his pleasant papers of travel, tells the story of a man who thought that if he put down all that he had seen and all that he hadn't seen he would be able to write a good book; so, perhaps, the poet Gray was right when he said that even a fool might write a good book by chance. It is, however, charitable to suppose that brains are generally used in the composition of books; and literature has, no doubt, a singular charm for clever men who wish at one stroke to win reputation and money. Of course the philosopher will tell us that fame is the most unsubstantial object at which a man can aim. Everybody knows that this is true, but it is none the less true that even the philosopher loves the fame he affects to despise. Poets in all ages have acknowledged this "infirmary." The *non omnis moriar* of Horace, the assertion of Shakespeare that his powerful rhyme will outlive the gilded monuments of princes, the equally bold assertion of Wordsworth that deathless powers to verse belong, and the faith of Southey that his name will not perish in the dust, do but testify to a feeling that has prompted, more or less, the creation of all great works in literature or art. To leave something behind one that the world will not let die; to make, as Burns says, a useful book, "or to sing a song at least;" this is the aspiration that gives life to the sculptor's chisel and to the poet's pen. It is often a mere illusion, but it is not an ignoble one; for if just actions "smell sweet and blossom in the dust," so assuredly is there vitality in the words that create a country's literature, and in the forms of beauty preserved in marble or on canvas. This desire for posthumous fame has, indeed, its ludicrous and its pitiable side. We smile at the hopeless ambition of George Eliot's Mr. Casaubon, and we fail to sympathize with Porson's aspiration that he might be known three centuries hence as having done a great deal for the text of Euripides. The fame that reaches an author while living is but a doubtful possession. The great names of one era are the small ones of the next, and the modern reader marvels at the enormous popularity of books published fifty years ago, which now stand dust-covered on the highest shelf of his bookcase. Vanitas vanitatum was the text Thackeray loved too well to preach from; but it is one which forces itself on the mind when standing amidst what may be called the "buried treasures" of a vast library. Nevertheless, the love of fame will ever be one of the reasons why books are written. The want of money is another.

There are authors who are mere tradesmen. They may be said to write by the yard and to receive back a due measurement of pay. It is honourable labour, and work by no means too handsomely recompensed even now; while in the last century hack-writers, as they were called, lived in garrets and fared as Johnson fared through the best years of his life. A man may get into a literary groove, and keep there without any higher aim than the respectable and legitimate one of providing for himself and his family. He may do his hack

(Continued on page 556.)

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

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LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

ALLEN and GINTER'S RICHMOND GEM CIGARETTES, manufactured at Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.
These cigarettes have a reputation which is world wide. They have received the highest awards of merit at the Great Exhibitions in Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne. We export them to all parts of the world; there is scarcely a country in which they are not sold. They are made with different degrees of strength, to suit all tastes. In the manufacture of these cigarettes the fastidious French rice paper (papier de riz) is alone used; it has no smell, and its purity is such that in burning scarcely an atom of ash remains.

RICHMOND GEM CIGARETTES.

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THE RICHMOND GEM CIGARETTES are made from various selections of pure sun-cured Virginia Natural Leaf Tobacco of different degrees of strength—viz.:

Richmond Gem, Mild	White Label.
Richmond Gem, Medium Flavour ..	Green Label.
Richmond Gem, Half-and-Half, full flavour (mixed with perique) ..	Drab Label.

RICHMOND GEM.

MILD.	
In Packages of 10, white label	0s. 6d.
In Pocket Cases of 20	1s. 0d.
MEDIUM FLAVOUR.	
In Packages of 10	0s. 6d.
In Pocket Cases of 20, snuff-colour label	1s. 0d.
In Cardboard Boxes of 100	5s. 0d.
FULL FLAVOUR.	
Half-and-Half, mixed with perique. In Foil Packages of 10, drab label	0s. 6d.
In Pocket Cases of 20	1s. 0d.
WITH MOUTHPIECES.	
Medium Flavour. In Cardboard Boxes of 100	5s. 0d.
In Packages of 10	0s. 6d.

Gems there are of dazzling brightness, Flashing rays from many a ring; Gems of Art and Gems of Nature, But still of "Richmond Gem" I'll sing.

RICHMOND GEM CIGARETTES may be obtained of dealers throughout the civilised world. They have the largest popular sale ever known in cigarettes.

RICHMOND GEM.—Largest

RICHMOND GEM.—Popular Sale

RICHMOND GEM.—Ever known in

RICHMOND GEM.—Round Cigarettes.

RICHMOND GEM.

I've lived a busyish sort of life— Have shared in its toils, its woes, its strife; But I'm not worn out, because, d'ye see, I regularly smoke the "Richmond Gem." And I hope for many more years to smoke The cigarettes I always quote.

"What jewel, love, becomes you best, My darling little Gem?"

She whispered, as my lips she pressed, "I think, the 'Richmond Gem.'"

THE RICHMOND GEM has the largest popular sale ever known in cigarettes, which is entirely owing to their superior quality.

PURE TOBACCO.—"In these days, when adulteration seems to enter into all we eat, drink, or smoke, it is satisfactory to find that pure tobacco can now be obtained. We have had the pleasure of smoking some of the many sorts of cigarettes made by Allen and Ginter, of Richmond, Va., and have also made acquaintance with their tobaccos, all of which possess a delicate aroma and most delicate fragrance. This is due to their being manufactured from pure sun-dried natural leaf tobacco, absolutely free from artificial flavouring or adulteration. The Analytical Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England has analysed these tobaccos, and pronounced them 'magnificent.' It will be a great boon to smokers to be able to obtain pure and unadulterated tobacco and cigarettes, and Messrs. Allen and Ginter deserve our thanks for introducing both into the London market."—From London Times (Weekly).

THE IRISH QUESTION.

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THE IRISH QUESTION.

Radical, Tory, Home Ruler, and Whig Have tried their hands at the question big With the fate of the Irish nation. But the burning state of the Emerald Isle Delicately cordoned, or wheedled, or wiled, And remanet in smoke and vexation. If the dim future must be like the past, And this state of smoke be permitted to last, Allow us to give information— That the grave politician, and every man gets Enjoyment in smoking "Richmond Gem Cigarettes," No matter in what rank or station.

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

ALLEN and GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

SMOKERS experiencing any difficulty in purchasing these Cigarettes of Tobaccoists, may obtain a **SAMPLE BOX** of 100, post-free, direct from the Importers, by inclosing post-office order for 6s.

H. K. TERRY and CO., Sole Importers, 55, Holborn Viaduct E.C.—Dealers are requested to send for Price-List. Handsome Show-Cards, Photographs, Verses, &c., supplied on application.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

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LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

OLD RIP LONG-CUT TOBACCO supplies the want of the smoking public for a good cut tobacco at a popular price. It is cut from pure Virginia leaf, uniform in colour, and is always in a moist state, smoking cool and sweet, with a delightful aroma and taste. Although introduced but little over a year it has already become a standard brand, and once smoked it will be called for again.

I love it! I love it! and who shall dare To chide me for loving that "Old Rip" rare; I've treasured it long as the smoker's prize, And the two-ounce packet is dear in my eyes!

OLD RIP LONG CUT.

OLD RIP LONG CUT.

OLD RIP LONG CUT.

OLD RIP LONG CUT.

To be or not to be, that is the question; Whether 'tis better in a man to suffer The stings and torments of outrageous "baccas," Or smoke "Old Rip" amidst his sea of troubles, And by its soothing end them?

Ask your Tobaccoist to obtain you the "Old Rip" Smoking Tobacco from the Wholesale Depot, 55, Holborn Viaduct. It is mild, fragrant, and sweet.

SMOKE OLD RIP.

SMOKE OLD RIP.

SMOKE OLD RIP.

SMOKE OLD RIP.

SMOKE OLD RIP.

SMOKE OLD RIP.

Come listen to my song, my lads, and join in chorus bold, In praise of good tobacco, that's worth its weight in gold; And of all the good tobaccos "Old Rip" it is the best, It soothes the weary brain, my lads, and lulls the mind to rest. So Hip! Hip! Three cheers for "Old Rip!" The very best "baccas" that's brought in a ship!

ALLEN and GINTER'S OLD RIP SMOKING TOBACCO is put up in 2-oz. Foil Packets. Price 1s. 3d. Ask your Tobaccoist to obtain it for you from the Wholesale Depot, 55, Holborn Viaduct, London.

A languid and limpy young man, Hair down his back young man, A much "too, too utter," With esthetical stut— A sunflower and lily young man. No pipe in his mouth young man, Cigaretteless and daff young man, "Richmond Gem" or "Old Rip." He's "too utter" to sip— This languid and limpy young man.

BLOW UP at the MANSION HOUSE.

BLOW UP at the MANSION HOUSE.

BLOW UP at the MANSION HOUSE.

BLOW UP at the MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor sat in his well-stuffed chair; A basin of turtle, a plate of jugged hare, A nice spring chicken, and a cut of roast mutton Had all disappeared—(he wasn't a glutton!)— And then he felt ripe For a glass of hot Scotch And a long clay pipe!

The Lord Mayor rose from his well-stuffed chair— Called for "OLD RIP," was told none was there. With a bang of his fist he shouted like mad, Called them jackasses, and things twice as bad, Then told them to run Down to the Viaduct And order a ton!

ALLEN and GINTER'S OLD RIP SMOKING TOBACCO. 2 oz. Foil Packets. Price 1s. 3d. Ask your Tobaccoist to obtain it for you from the Wholesale Depot, 55, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

NAPOLEONS. Pure Perique Cigarettes.

PERIQUE CIGARETTES, per 100, 7s. 6d.

PERIQUE CIGARETTES, per 100, 7s. 6d.

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PERIQUE CIGARETTES, per 100, 7s. 6d.

PERIQUE CIGARETTES, per 100, 7s. 6d.

THE NAPOLEON CIGARETTES are made from the well-known Louisiana perique tobacco, grown in the St. James Parish, which we receive direct from the producers, and we can guarantee its purity. This is the highest flavoured tobacco grown. In foil packages of 10 (pure perique). In foil packages of 10 halves (Turkish and perique). Ask your Tobaccoist for them.

Comrades, leave me now a package of the brand "Napoleon"; Leave the cigarettes and let me try them fairly when alone. They're divine, and I for ever will for perique flavour call, Dreyer would be life without them—thus: "Napoleons" never fail.

NAPOLEONS. Pure Perique Cigarettes.

NAPOLEONS. Pure Perique Cigarettes.

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ALLEN and GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

SMOKERS experiencing any difficulty in purchasing these Cigarettes of Tobaccoists, may obtain a **SAMPLE BOX** of 100, post-free, direct from the Importers, by inclosing post-office order for 6s.

H. K. TERRY and CO., Sole Importers, 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Dealers are requested to send for Price-List. Handsome show-Cards, Photographs, Verses, &c., sent on application.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

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LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

BY a Special Process of manufacture our Pressed Cigarettes ("Little Beauties") last longer and smoke cooler than any other cigarettes. The tobacco being pressed and interlocked by patent machinery causes perfect combustion. There is no taste of the paper, as it becomes impregnated with the tobacco.

The man who says that beauty Doesn't go below the skin, Will find "Our Little Beauties" Have splendid stuff within.

I'll give you a toast that you'll say, my boys, Shall be the toast of the day, my boys; All of us now do our duties, Each to his lass, Drain up his glass, And drink to "Our Little Beauties."

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES are made from the highest grade of Virginia sun-cured leaf, blended with Turkish Tobacco of our own importation, and smoke mild, with a most agreeable aroma and taste. We guarantee them pure and free from artificial flavouring or drugs.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES are made with the now celebrated papier ambré, the same as used on our Opera Pulls Cigarettes, and will not stick to the lips. We have from the manufacturers of the papier ambré (Messrs. Gaston d'Argy and Co., No. 54, Rue de Dunkerque, Paris), the sole right to its use in the United States and Great Britain. Consumers are cautioned against spurious imitations which are being offered by unscrupulous manufacturers.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES are put up in Packages of 10—so compact that they will not break when carried in the pocket.—ALLEN and GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

O woman, who in hours of ease Delight to pet and toy and tease, You have a rival in the weed That never falls in time of need, When tailors' bills enrage and vex "Our Little Beauties" beat the sex.

OUR PRESSED CIGARETTES smoke longer and cooler than round-made cigarettes. The tobacco being pressed and interlocked prevents particles from entering the mouth and causing perfect combustion. There is no taste of the paper, as under pressure it becomes impregnated with the tobacco.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

PRESSED CIGARETTES,

AMBER TIPPED,

WILL NOT STICK to the LIPS.

"Our Little Beauties" are lovely." Said Adolphus to Blanche when they met, "Don't put so, my darling, I only Meant this lovely compressed cigarette."

Hurrah! for the beauties of England, Hurrah! for the beauties of France, Hurrah! for "Our Little Beauties" That give no others a chance.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

PICTURES IN EVERY PACKET.

PICTURES IN EVERY PACKET.

PICTURES IN EVERY PACKET.

ATTENTION is directed to this new feature in connection with this brand of Cigarettes. Every packet contains a well-executed picture of some noted Beauty. Grátis with every packet.

Will you walk into my parlour, And "Our Little Beauties" try? They are the nicest Cigarettes That money e'er can buy.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are! A "Little Beauty" 'tis I spy, That you are smoking on the sly.

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

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LARGEST POPULAR SALE

LARGEST POPULAR SALE

ALLEN and GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

SMOKERS experiencing any difficulty in purchasing these cigarettes of Tobaccoists, may obtain a **SAMPLE BOX** of 100, post-free, direct from the Importers, by inclosing post-office order for 6s.

H. K. TERRY and CO., Sole Importers, 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Dealers are requested to send for Price-List. Handsome show-Cards, Photographs, Verses, &c., sent on application.

LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

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LUXURIOUS SMOKING.

RICHMOND GEM BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO, cut from choicest Virginia gold leaf. Sold only in 1-lb. and ½ lb. tins. Price 6d. per oz.

RICHMOND GEM BIRD'S EYE.

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RICHMOND GEM BIRD'S EYE.

Says the wife of his bosom to Johnny one day: "Johnny, my lad, bring out your long clay, With 'Richmond Gem Bird's Eye' fill up to the brim—Some comfort you want now your eye's getting dim." "Thanks! thanks! my old lassie, for next to thee, wife, My pipe o' 'Gem Bird's Eye' 's the stay of my life!"

"Won't you tell me why, Robin? Won't you tell me why? When balmy evening comes, Robin, and stars are in the sky, You steal from me away, Robin, and to loneliness condemn? Do other girls entice thee, dost wander after them?" "No! No! my lass, 'tis only for a pipe of 'Richmond Gem.'"

SMOKERS experiencing any difficulty in purchasing this tobacco from Tobaccoists may obtain a sample ½ lb. Tin, carriage-paid, direct from the Importers, by inclosing post-office order for 6s. 6d.

RICHMOND GEM BIRD'S EYE.

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RICHMOND GEM BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO, cut from choicest Virginia gold leaf. Sold only in 1-lb. and ½ lb. tins. Price 6d. per oz.

ALLEN and GINTER'S RICHMOND GEM BIRD'S EYE is packed in 1 oz. and 2 oz. Packets, and ½ lb. Tins. 5d. per ounce. Ask your Tobaccoist to obtain it for you from the Wholesale Depot, 55, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE.

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THE RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE. This is an Imperial smoking mixture, being a combination of all that is delicious in Tobacco. It is a blend of the choicest mild Virginia with the full-flavoured Louisiana Perique, the aromatic Sanson Turkish, and the Imperial Cavendish. It is unquestionably the most delightful mixture ever compounded; it should be smoked indoors, as it is too fragrant for use in the open air. It will always be found in a moist condition, and is as desirable for cigarettes as for pipes.

There is not in the wide world tobacco so sweet As the "Richmond Gem Mixture," an exquisite treat; Oh! the best spark of taste and good sense must depart Ere the charm of that Mixture shall fade from my heart.

ALLEN and GINTER'S RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE, made from the choicest Virginia gold leaf and Louisiana perique. Put up in 2 oz. foil packets. Price 1s. 6d. Ask your Tobaccoist to obtain it for you from the Wholesale Depot, 55, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE.

RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE.

ALLEN and GINTER'S RICHMOND GEM CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS have a world-wide reputation. No other brand of tobacco and cigarettes is so universally known.

In addition to its popularity in all parts of the United Kingdom, it is exported to every country in the world and the islands of the Pacific. The popularity of our brand of Pressed Cigarettes, "Our Little Beauties," with genuine amber tips, continues undiminished. The high standard of these cigarettes and of all our brands will ever be fully maintained. At the present time the market appears to be flooded with cheap goods of all descriptions, but we have no intention of competing with these. Our brands are sold at the lowest prices consistent with their cost and quality. It is our pleasure to give courteous attention to all communications and requests, and our ambition to establish confidence with our correspondents and customers. For the convenience of the retail trade, we append a list of a few Wholesale Agents who supply our goods upon the terms of our Price-List.

LONDON.—Mr. John Higgins, 10, Long-lane, E.C.; Messrs. M. J. Kulp and Co., 17, Old-bath-street, Finsbury, E.C.; Messrs. Carter, Hodges, and Co., 37, Friday-street, E.C.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. A. Friedlander and Co., 23, Royal Exchange-square, to whom all orders from Scotland should be addressed.

MANCHESTER.—Executors of William Hargraves, 44, Swan-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. J. Goldberg and Son, 39, Paradise-street.

PRESTON.—Messrs. W. H. and J. Wood, 10, Old Shambles.

BELFAST.—Messrs. Leahy and Kelly, 51, High-street.

DUBLIN.—Messrs. R. Mylod and Son, Talbot-street.

CORK.—Messrs. J. O'Sullivan and Co., 12, Patrick-street.

BRISTOL.—Messrs. W. O. Bigg and Co., St. John's Bridge.

IPSWICH.—Mr. H. Churchman, Tobacco Manufacturer.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Messrs. Singleton and Cole, 35, Dudley-street.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Messrs. Dreyfus and Co., Port Elizabeth; and Mr. Theodor Dreyfus, King William's Town.

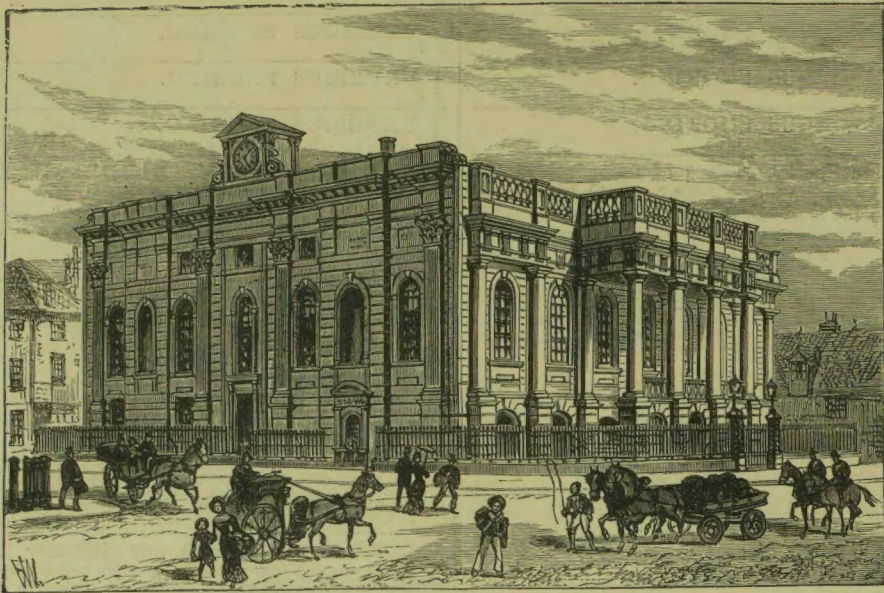
CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Mr. J. F. Belford, 10, Queen-street, St. Helier's, General Agent. Agent for Guernsey, Mr. R. Cohen, 31, High-street.

PARIS.—Smokers visiting Paris can obtain the RICHMOND GEM CIGARETTES at the Bureau de la Regie, 12, Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel).

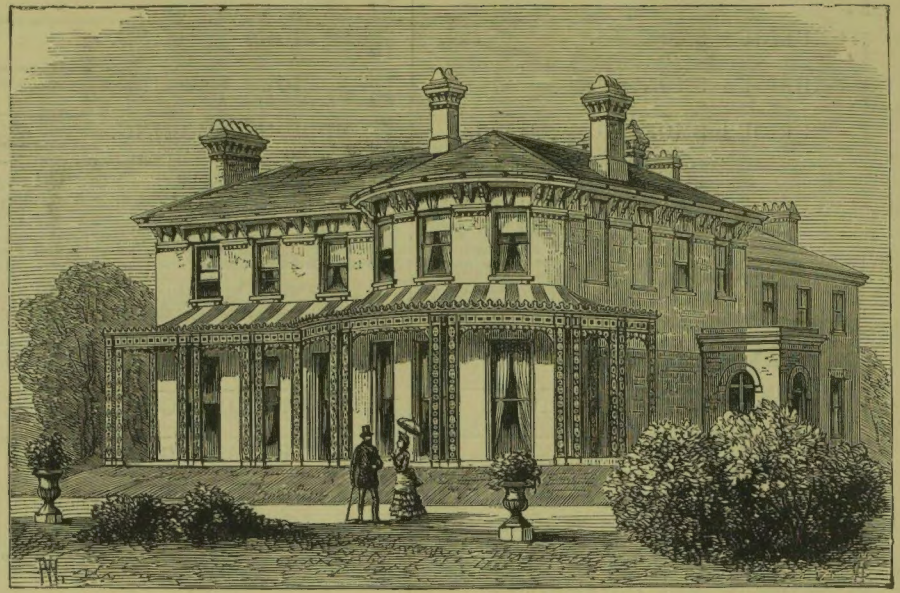
ALLEN and GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

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H. K. TERRY and CO., Sole Importers, 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Dealers are requested to send for Price-List. Handsome Show-Cards, Photographs, Verses, &c., sent on application.



THE OLD TOWNHALL, GREAT YARMOUTH.



SHADINGFIELD LODGE, YARMOUTH, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

work as Johnson did it, and as Goldsmith did it, and be satisfied with the fruits of his labour. Neither of those great men, however, was content to regard literature as a trade, and few men are content who love the profession they have chosen. At the same time, the want of money is often the origin of an author's inspiration. Did it not produce "Tom Jones" and "The Vicar of Wakefield?" Was it not the prompter of Shakspeare and Scott, of Thackeray and Dickens? Do we not owe "Ella" to it, and many another volume equally dear to the hearts of Englishmen?

And yet, be it remembered, there is not one of these men, nor any man who has won a high place in literature, who rose to that height while regarding his work as a simply commercial engagement. The money might have been dear to him, or as indispensable as it was to Dr. Johnson when he wrote "Rasselas" in order to pay for his mother's funeral; but money is never the sole prompter of men of genius. No fine work of art can be executed without giving an exquisite delight to its creator. Necessity may be a spur to genius, but love alone can sustain it and lead it to fine issues.

Take another reason why books are written. A man is sometimes impelled to the task. He has a message to deliver, and the fire that burns within him cannot be resisted. Like Bunyan, Blake, and Swedenborg, he has seen visions and dreamt dreams, and, prophet-like, must tell what he has seen. It would seem as if no circumstances, however adverse, could silence the immortal song of Milton, or hinder the prisoner in Bedford Jail from writing his allegory. Men such as these write because they cannot help it; and to an inspiration like this we owe all that is noblest in imaginative literature.

Again, a vast number of books owe their origin to benevolence. The publication of innumerable sermons must be due to this virtue, since it is difficult to suggest another reason for their existence, and authors who flourish on what are vulgarly called plagiarisms, are, no doubt, actuated by a similar desire of benefiting mankind. It was philanthropy that led the eccentric Thomas Day to write "Sandford and Merton"—a book once as popular as Mr. Hughes's "Tom Brown;" and it must surely be philanthropy which prompts despairing widowers to write biographies of a first wife before marrying a second. Domestic discomfort, by-the-way, is also an incentive to literature, and when "the first Mrs. Milton left his house," the poet began his treatise on Divorce. Indeed, he seems to have been impelled to the task soon after the honeymoon.

The reasons why books are written crowd upon us as we write. One author spends his nights and days in overthrowing the theory of another, and is himself annihilated by a third; or he proves by all the laws of logic that Isaac Newton was a fool, and writes himself down an ass. Again, a man having persuaded himself that the "Iliad" was not written by Homer, gives rise to a stream of controversy, which has not yet ceased to flow; and if a critic discovers that Shakspeare did not, as an Irishman would say, write his own plays, it is inevitable he should record his discovery in a book. Poets, by-the-way, from Homer to Mr. Browning, are guilty of having produced enormous libraries. Every page that Virgil, Dante, Shakspeare, Milton, and Goethe have written has been seized by the critics and made to yield a hundred-fold—not, indeed, of genius, but of print. Then, a man has a crotchet to air, and writes books to air it. He has discovered

the lost ten tribes in Patagonia; he has met with the Wandering Jew; he knows the year that will prove the end of our earthly system; or he feels so strongly the blessedness of silence in this chattering world that, like Mr. Carlyle, he writes a score of volumes in defence of a precept he has no desire to practise. Eccentricity and folly are fruitful sources of book-making. A man turns the book of Job into rhyme; another performs the same office for the plays of Shakspeare; a third undertakes to make the "Pilgrim's Progress" acceptable to Anglo-Catholics. Which reminds us that theological and political controversy have enriched printers and paper-makers and burdened the world with an infinite number of heavy volumes which, to use Charles Lamb's phrase, cannot be called books.

Of making many books there is no end, and every week adds to the pile of volumes that are read only by idle people, or that are wholly unreadable. What a blessing it would be to the world if the production of books were to cease for some years, so that readers might have leisure to look about them, and to make the acquaintance of authors who have been pushed aside to make way for the novels of the hour. There are great works by living men which claim leisurely reading; there are books full of exquisite mirth, of weighty thought, of lovely imagination, of which, for lack of time, we are forced to be ignorant; there are works that have stood the test of ages known to the modern reader only by name; and thus it happens that while driving at full speed through a number of books he gains no knowledge of literature. The reasons why books are written are plentiful as blackberries; it is not always so obvious why they should be read.



THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GREAT YARMOUTH.